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Sixteen Pages

FREIGHT TRAINS MILE LONG TO GO BY SEA TO CUBA

95 Fully Loaded Cars Can
Be Loaded on Ship at
New Orleans Dock

BRINGS WEST INDIES CLOSER TO MARKETS

Promoters of Unique Craft See
Saving in Handling and
Other Advantages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Mississippi Valley and Cuba are being linked more closely by the operation of a sea-going railroad, paradoxical as the term may sound. Beginning early in January, the Overseas Railway, Inc., is undertaking to carry whole freight trains to sea in a new transport service between this port and Havana.

The railway ship "Seatrail," as the new carrier is called, will suit especially in taking aboard 95 loaded freight cars—a train about one mile in length if extended over land rails—with the utmost facility.

The "Seatrail" differs from other railway ferries in that cars are carried throughout the holds, between decks and on the superstructure instead of only upon one deck. A crane at each terminal will lower and raise an entire loaded freight car, eliminating slow transfer of ocean-going goods piecemeal.

"Seatrail" Built in Scotland

Not more than 10 hours will be devoted to loading and unloading. Still another advantage is that cargoes will be ready to move by rail just as soon as they have been taken from the ship.

The "Seatrail" was constructed at a cost of about \$700,000 in the Wallsend shipyard of Swan, Hunter & Wigham, Richardson, Ltd., Scotland. It is 427 ft. 6 in. long, with an extreme breadth of 62 ft. 3 in. and a maximum draft of 25 ft. 9 in. The steaming tonnage is 10,500, gross tonnage 7684. Speed on trial was 11 1/2 knots.

On each of the ship's four levels there are four sets of rails. In each section there is a cradle by means of which cars will be lifted. Twenty-six loaded cars will be in the hold, 26 on the second deck, 30 on the upper deck and 13 lightly loaded cars on the superstructure.

A large quantity of water ballast is to be used for stability of the loaded ship. Propelling machinery is located in the hold.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Afghan Ruler Is to Take the Field Against Shinwaris

Levies Being Raised With View
to Strengthening Amanullah's Forces

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Reliable information from Afghanistan that Amanullah, partly by repulsing an attack made by the rebel Bacha Sagoon upon Kabul, partly by a series of concessions to Muhammadan feeling, has for the time being regained at least much of his old ascendancy. These concessions are variously reported.

They are understood definitely to include such steps as orthodox as the closing of girls' schools in Kabul, also reversion to the observance of Friday instead of Thursday as the official Sabbath, and the formation of a council on which the mullahs (Muhammadan priests) as well as sardars (hereditary nobles) and maulanas (tribal chiefs) are to sit. The buying off of some of the powerful Shinwari tribesmen who have been in revolt in Eastern Afghanistan since November is also reported, but the information in this case appears to be less dependable.

What is regarded as certain, however, is that communications by road and telegraph between Kabul and Kandahar has been completely restored, and the raising of one man in eight to serve as levies is going on over the area with a view to strengthening the forces with which the King hopes to take the field against the Shinwaris in the spring when the snow melts in the mountain passes, also possibly at an earlier date against Bacha Sagoon, who still holds his position 20 miles north of Kabul.

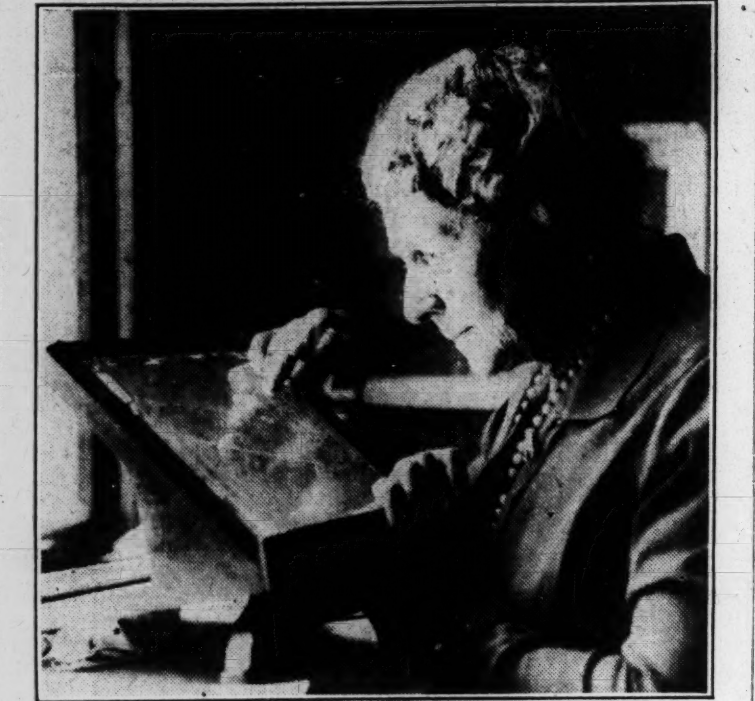
Little importance is attached here to the story from India of the disappearance from Allahabad, where for many years he has been a refugee, of Omar Khan, Afghan representative of the royal family of Ayub Khan, who was defeated by Amanullah's grandfather in 1881. This family, though once exceedingly influential as claimants to the Kabul throne, has now been so long exiled that it has lost much of its prestige.

Amanullah's problem is thus nearer home, and despite the optimistic communiqués daily issued from the Afghan Legation here is not considered in informed circles by any means yet solved.

Evacuation Completed

NEW DELHI, India (P)—The British Royal Air Force has evacuated one German, two Indian, and three Turkish women and children from Kabul. It was understood that this completed evacuation for the present.

Woman Can Identify 250,000 Stars as Result of Studies for Harvard



Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, Who Has Been Connected With the Harvard University Observatory for More Than 30 Years, Is Widely Known as Woman Astronomer.

Dr. Cannon Began Her Interest in the Firmament as a Little Girl in Delaware From a Trap Door in the Roof of Her Home There

To the average person stars are the lovely Evening Star, or that big green star to the left of the Little Dipper, or a star that seems to have been mixed with rubies, or just thousands of little stars sprinkled like glittering dust over the dark blue carpet which is the night sky.

To Annie Jump Cannon of the Harvard department of astronomy stars are things to classify according as they are bright enough to show spectra, the signs of their rapidity of movement and their distance from the earth. Having become curator of the Harvard photographic plates, there were 300,000 plates—35 years of the history of the sky in light and shade. Miss Cannon began, then, the most ambitious catalogue of the stars that has ever been undertaken, beginning with a definition of all stars bright enough to show spectra on the Harvard photographic plates, which cover the whole sky from the North to the South Pole.

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To understand a little of what has gone into Miss Cannon's eminent work in astronomy it is necessary to go back to her own beginning in it. Miss Cannon was born in Dover, Del., in 1863. Her father was a builder of wooden ships, and a figure in Delaware politics before the Civil War. Her mother had been schooled by the Quakers. The Cannons lived in an old, square, beehive house, shut in by huge trees, and at the top of the house there was an old-fashioned attic. In the attic there was a trap door, and the little girl used to go up at night with a lighted candle, and open the trap door to peer out through the plumed branches of the trees at the Big Dipper and Sirius, at Vega and Jupiter, and all the rest of the visible stars. She had a crude chart and she studied diligently, night after night, and it did not deter her, when she was trying to make sure of the constellation Hercules, that her father stood anxiously below her perch and placed at her dress, imploring her to come downstairs.

Just before the turn of 1880 she went away to Wellesley College. There was no observatory at Wellesley then, so she had, of necessity, to conduct her star gazing from the east porch of old College Hall; but, when the great comet of 1882 flung its fiery train over the sky, it proved not to be a bad vantage. And in 1884, a Bachelor of Science degree was her reward for research.

For a while thereafter Miss Cannon lent voluntary assistance in astronomy at Radcliffe College. But work was going round that there was a young woman with a genius for the study and classification of stars, and so it happened that Harvard began to aspire to her services.

Perhaps the most impressive thing about Miss Cannon is her attitude of deep patience. And why not? What, though they move swiftly or hardly at all, takes so little count of time as the stars? And how can

How to Launder Rayon

THIS practical fabric now being extensively and successfully used as a substitute for silk has the peculiar trait of becoming somewhat weakened when wet. This can be prevented by special laundry methods which are outlined

Tomorrow on the Household Arts Page

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

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GILBERT REPORT HELD BLOW TO GERMAN HOPES

Hopeful Account of Condition Found Prejudicial on Eve of Expert Conference

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The optimism displayed by the report of Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, and the eagerness with which the foreign press is now emphasizing the strength of Germany's economic structure, has been a severe blow to the Reich, which, on the eve of the conference at which its final reparations obligations are to be fixed, is interested in appearing anything but economically strong.

Some papers here even go so far as to charge the Agent-General with insincerity and partiality and with taking sides in favor of the Reich's creditors. Considerable objection has been raised here against Mr. Gilbert's method of comparing the present status of German economics with their condition in 1924. In order to obtain a true picture of the Reich's development, present-day conditions should be compared with pre-war times, it is said, for it is only natural that Germany should have made progress since the inflation period. Moreover, that normal conditions are far from having been restored is proved by the lack of German capital, it is said.

Mr. Gilbert is also accused of not having studied social conditions closely enough. But contradictions of Mr. Gilbert's various statements on the Reich's ability to meet its reparations obligations owing to the strength of its economic structure has now reached, have been published. One paper asks the Government to come out into public with Mr. Gilbert's report, which will counter Mr. Gilbert's report, but the Reich is now looking with still less confidence than before toward the experts' conference.

Declines to Comment
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK.—S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, and Mrs. Gilbert, have just returned to the United States on board the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line.

Mr. Gilbert declined to make any comment on his report, which was made public after he left Europe. In answer to questions he confined himself to a few general observations concerning conditions abroad, but referred newspaper men to his report for any definite statements.

Mr. Gilbert was informed that Germany had protested at his statement that it would be able to make payments through the inflow of foreign credit, to which he replied that any protests which may have arisen are doubtless due to the fact that no German text of the report is yet available.

The objective of the report, he said, was to call attention to what had happened, and he said that he drew no conclusions therefrom.

The public report will not be available in this country until next week, when copies will be brought in by the Mauretania, Mr. Gilbert added.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert will remain in New York for a few days before proceeding to Washington and Louisville.

French Satisfaction
PARIS (P)—S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, was given credit in French circles for eliminating one of the big questions which have been advanced before the new committee of reparations.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Modern Banking Systems
Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela have established modern banking systems based on the United States' Federal Reserve structure. Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador are reorganizing their systems along similar lines.

Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras and, strangely enough, the latter among the richest and most economically sound of Latin-American countries still have antiquated banking systems based on European models. Their banks are sound but have no organized reserve.

The favorable balance of trade needed to support national currency is found in all the Latin republics with the exception of Bolivia, Ecuador and Brazil. Brazil is just beginning to place its currency on a sound basis.

Poland
BERLIN.—Soviet Russia's offer to Poland that both nations should recognize the Kellogg Pact and not wait until it comes into force is regarded here as a gesture toward the United States made in an endeavor to inspire American confidence in Soviet Russia.

It is, moreover, held that this proposal, if accepted, would tend to remove the tension in the East, which has been steadily growing, owing to the distrust between the two nations.

The proposal at any rate would test the sincerity of Poland's repeated affirmations of its peacefulness, and while the procedure might be regarded as unusual, it is not undemanding extraordinary methods, the Moscow correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt declares.

It is believed that Moscow's proposal may lead to similar procedure between Poland and Lithuania, this paper adds.

Germany, too, may be expected to offer to co-operate with Poland and Soviet Russia in the question, it is stated. But this would once more unroll the question of an eastern Locarno, which is opposed by Germany because it does not want to acknowledge the present German frontier in the East.

Saucer-Shaped Vessel Designed for Cruise Around North Pole

Captain Bartlett Thinks Ice Would Only Lift This
Type of Ship and Not Crush It—Would Take
Airplanes and Complete Radio Equipment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—A scheme to drift around the North Pole in a specially constructed vessel, held frozen in the edge of the ice pack for from three to four years, has just been advanced here by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, veteran of numerous arctic expeditions.

Captain Bartlett, who was a member of Peary's expedition to the North Pole, has returned here with his schooner, the Edna M. Morrissey, on board which he carried the Stoll-McCracken expedition to Siberia. His latest idea for new natural science studies in the "frozen north" is still in the "on paper" stage. It would require the expenditure of approximately \$300,000, Captain Bartlett estimates.

Crew of Eight Planned
Several years ago, in company with Theodore E. Ferris, New York naval architect, Captain Bartlett worked out the details of a vessel particularly adapted to this circumnavigation of the top of the world. Roughly it would be shaped like a saucer, so that the ice would only lift it rather than crush it to pieces.

The crew would be composed of eight members, all with college training, who would combine the work of seamen with the meteorological and other research. The vessel would be taken as far north as Nome by a regular crew and then turned over to the group of natural scientists. The scheme calls for cruising north of the Bering Strait and finally entering the polar current, which it is believed, would swing them on an almost complete

League Asked to Study Air Police Force Plan

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Geneva

CLIFFORD B. HARMON of New York, president of the International League of Aviators, has announced his intention of having a resolution submitted to the Council of the League of Nations looking toward a technical study of his recent proposal for an international police force of aviators.

Colonel Harmon now advocates the formation of an honor section in the League to be known as the "silver wings of peace," composed of leading men and women fliers.

HOOVER FINDS IMPROVEMENT IN LATIN FINANCES

Discovers New Stability—
Favors Loans for Construction Only

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH—Results of Herbert Hoover's good will tour may be expected to appear in definite form in the influence he exerts as President on proposed loans to Latin America.

The next President has had an unusual opportunity to observe the tremendous advances made in national finances by Latin-American countries in the last five years.

Without exception each of the southern republics has made remarkable progress in stabilizing currency, balancing budgets, and paying or taking steps to pay their debts. Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia and Costa Rica have balanced their budgets. Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Guatemala have practically done so and will soon reach that goal.

Others Working on Problem
Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Salvador are conscious of the problem and are working on it, which in itself is an important step forward.

The record on stabilized currency is even better as all but Peru and Guatemala have attained it and these two are on the road to its realization.

The only country actually in default on its foreign and internal debts is Nicaragua. Others such as Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras are now perfecting arrangements for handling their obligations.

So great has been the progress among Latin-American countries in the last few years in this matter that their loan problem is more hopeful than it has been at any time in 25 years.

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CATAPULT REFUELING SUCCESS, BUT FLIGHT FOR RECORD FAILS

MARSHALL, O. (P)—Although failing to break the world's refueling endurance flight record in their tiny open cockpit monoplane, Blaine M. Tuxhorn and Leonard Rhiner have laid claim to another world's record by staying aloft nearly 11 hours through refueling from the ground.

Inadvertently disqualified in their efforts to exceed the present record of 60 hours 7 minutes, the pilots, nevertheless, claimed a thorough and satisfactory tryout of a synchronized refueling catapult perfected by Mr. Tuxhorn, which he believes will be used successfully by air mail planes in taking on mail at non-stop points. Ten successful flights were made.

Hayden Campbell, an officer of the St. Joseph National Aeronautic Association, the official observer, was warm in his praise of the device which he believed assured the possibility of small towns being put on air mail and express routes.

Woman Legislator Compares Government to Housekeeping

Owner and Operator of Dairy Farm Finds Time Also for Public Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Rhoda Fox Graves (R.) of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, has been returned to the New York State Assembly for the fifth consecutive time, setting a record for women legislators in the State. Mrs. Graves is again the lone woman in the Legislature, but she has accustomed herself to the distinction.

According to a survey by the National League of Women Voters, 145 women will sit this year in the various State Legislatures, with Connecticut leading with 20 women members.

While Mrs. Graves will be the only woman in the New York Legislature, women will be honored in other departments of State. Miss Frances Perkins has been named by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Industrial Commissioner, and Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, who has served for several years as Civil Service Commissioner, will continue in that post. Mrs. E. V. Colbert of Albany is a deputy Secretary of State.

Definite Place in Government
Mrs. Graves in an interview said that women have a definite place in State and national government.

"State government is state housekeeping on a larger scale," she said. "The State has entered the home, and because woman's place is in the home, she must take an intelligent interest in the State if she is to look after the home. Our whole theory of government has undergone fundamental alterations. Today our conception of the State is that of a working partnership with the people. The new emphasis is on tenderness as well as justice. These changes make an immediate demand upon the women of America."

Consider for a moment the matter of vital concern—the care, education and environment of the child, involving such important things as milk stations, laws against premature education, extermination of vice and crime, factory inspection and the shorter work day. In the final analysis, what are these things but mothering in a large scale?

Properly Women's Sphere
"These things peculiarly constitute the business of women. They are in line with our natural interests and proper activities. The competitive struggle compels men to think in terms of proper profits, while women think in terms of life and happiness."

Mrs. Graves is the mother of two boys who are now in college, and in addition to running her own large home in Gouverneur, she is the owner and manager of a dairy farm. She is particularly interested in legislation concerning law enforcement, jury service for women, an advertising program for the State of New York and agricultural matters.

Another plane, which will leave Miami at 9:15 a. m., Jan. 9, will fly across to Havana, Cuba, arriving at 11:30, and will thence go to the overnight base in eastern Cuba. The next day it will cross to Santo Domingo, arriving 12:30 p. m., then to San Juan, Puerto Rico, arriving at 4. This will inaugurate the Pan-American Airways service, with tri-weekly trips at once, and daily trips as soon as possible. Under contract, the post-office may require extension of service to Port of Spain, Trinidad, via the Leeward and Windward Islands, at any time, it is said.

At Miami the new service will make connections with the Domestic Air Mail System, not only to New York, Montreal and Chicago, but later to Houston and Laredo, Tex., where the Mexican air mail meets the United States system at the border, Mr. New declared.

As 1928 stood out in developing domestic air mail service, he said in a statement, so 1929 will stand out in extending the service to Central and South America.

Three New Routes
"Within the first two weeks of the New Year we will begin operation of three foreign routes," Mr. New said, "already under contract, two of which mark the beginning of what will ultimately become a web of air, tying up in a close skein of communication the two continents of the Western Hemisphere."

The three routes, one to Nassau, in the Bahamas; one to Porto Rico, and the third to the Canal Zone, he explained.

The third route will begin as a semi-monthly operation, with stops at Mexico, British Honduras, Republic of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and later other points. Preliminary arrangements are under way for extension through Colombia, Venezuela and even further "down the west coast of South America to Santiago, Chile, and over the Andes to Buenos Aires, Argentina," he said.

The year 1929 will see the United States linked at least as far south as the Canal Zone and perhaps further, Mr. New said.

Argentine Woman
Seeks Fruit Market
Mrs. de Tashof to Undertake Establishment of Demand in This Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Zimmelman de Tashof, recently appointed Fruit Commissioner of Argentina, is scheduled to arrive in the United States at an early date to undertake the work of establishing a demand for Argentine fruits in this country.

She will attempt to foster the demand through explanatory lectures, which she will give in cities in different parts of the country, illustrating them with pictures of the vineyard, orchard and melon regions of Argentina.

A point will be made, it is said, that the seasons being reversed, the cargoes of Argentine fruit will reach the ports of New York just about the time that summer fruits and vegetables are out of season.

BOLIVIA WILL SIGN PROTOCOL OF CONCILIATION

Washington Officially Informed of Favorable Decision of Government

CONCILIATION PARLEY IMMEDIATELY CALLED

Revision of Protocol in Accordance With Requested Modifications to Be Discussed

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bolivian Government has officially informed the American Minister in La Paz that it would instruct its delegate to the Pan-American Arbitration Conference here to sign the protocol of conciliation of its dispute with Paraguay with, however, some slight modifications.

Final conclusion of the protocol has been held up for two days, awaiting word from Bolivia as to its attitude on the last draft of the conciliation instrument made by the arbitration conference through a special subcommittee. Agreement appeared reached on Dec. 31, when the protocol was altered in its phraseology to meet requirements made by both Paraguay and Bolivia.

Paraguay to Decide
Should the new changes which Bolivia wants made in the protocol prove to be agreeable to Paraguay, signature of the document and appointment of a special conciliating board would quickly follow.

Bolivia's acceptance, with some slight changes, of the draft protocol of conciliation of the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute has been communicated to Washington and a meeting of the special Pan-American conference committee handling it was called at once.

The Bolivian Minister, Señor de Medina, was informed by his Government that the protocol should be revised in some degree, but he declined to discuss the proposed changes.

Instructed to Sign
Dr. Eligio Ayala of Paraguay had announced that he had been instructed by his Government to sign at any time.

The Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, chairman of the conference, has been in readiness to call a special session of the committee for the protocol signing.

The texts of the treaties of arbitration and conciliation between Bolivia and Paraguay, which were signed by the sub-committee of the conference, were being translated into English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. The texts, it is expected, will be presented immediately for adoption by the full committee in charge of their drafting.

Bolivia Seeks to Limit
Scope of the Tribunal
WASHINGTON.—Limitations on the scope of the judicial panel to conciliate the Bolivian-Paraguay dispute will be asked by Bolivia before she signs the protocol.

The Bolivian Government had delayed two days in authorizing her Minister, Díez de Medina, to sign the protocol, and after the receipt of a telegram by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, from David E. Kaufman, American Minister in La Paz, Mr. Kaufman informed Mr. Kellogg, as chairman of the conference, that Señor de Medina had been authorized to sign with further reservations.

These reservations, although not specifically outlined in the State Department's telegram, have been communicated to other delegates here. They concern the power of the judicial panel to investigate all of the hostilities since the outbreak of Dec. 6 and also of the right of the commission to fix responsibility.

Bolivia has contended that the judicial panel should only investigate the incident of Dec. 6, when Paraguayan troops fired on Fort Vanguardia and that it should not investigate subsequent reprisals by Bolivian troops upon Paraguayan forts. Paraguay, on the other hand, has contended that not only the Fort Vanguardia incident, but subsequent events should be investigated. Since the two governments were not able to agree regarding this point, the protocol drawn up by the Pan-American conference special committee outlined the two positions and then left it to the judicial panel, when organized, to decide the extent of its investigation.

Bolivia is understood to object to this. Meanwhile Pan-American delegates here are concerned lest President Siles, who was put in power by the militarist party in Bolivia, should be losing its support. The military party is known to have been preparing for war over a considerable period according to official records in Washington has purchased large munitions stores from Vickers Ltd.

Argentina Refuses
BUENOS AIRES (P)—President Irigoyen has declined the invitation of the Pan-American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation to appoint an Argentine representative to the commission to investigate the Bolivian-Paraguay dispute.

The President said that in view of the fact that Argentina previously had offered to mediate in the dispute he was forced to decline the invitation transmitted through the United States Ambassador, Robert W. Bliss.

President Irigoyen added that Argentina now would abstain completely from intervention in the dispute.

PAN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION PACT APPROVED

Committee Action Said to
Forecast Adoption by
Full Conference

WASHINGTON—The text of the Pan-American multilateral arbitration treaty which has engaged the delegations of 20 American states for the last three weeks, was made public when it was submitted by the sub-committee to the full Committee on Arbitration at the conference in session here.

The treaty is considered by delegates as the most advanced multilateral arbitration pact ever concluded and United States representatives characterized it as even more progressive than the Kellogg model arbitration treaties.

It follows the general line of the latter, but provides for only two reservations—domestic questions and those affecting third parties are not to be arbitrated.

Juridical Differences
The treaty, consisting of nine articles, specifically binds the signatory parties "to submit to arbitration all differences of an international character which arise between them by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other" and which are "juridical in their nature."

The treaty then proceeds to classify the following questions as of a juridical character: (a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; (d) the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

In case the disputants lack an international tribunal the treaty provides that each party shall nominate two arbitrators, one of whom may be a national and the other may be of any other American nationality. These arbitrators shall in turn select a fifth arbitrator who shall be president of the court.

Award to Be Binding
The treaty also provides that the arbitral award "shall be binding and shall be fulfilled in good faith by the parties."

Each country is permitted to specify its own reservations in signing the treaty. It is also provided that any American state not attending the conference may later adhere. This was inserted in order to permit Argentina, which is not represented to ratify the treaty.

The text of the treaty was unanimously approved by the arbitration committee, and probably will be signed in a plenary session on Jan. 5. A sub-committee meanwhile is making certain slight changes in wording in order to make the treaty clear in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese, the four languages used by the Pan-American states.

The most important point in the treaty in the opinion of Pan-American legalists is that it does not provide for senatorial approval of each specific arbitration agreement. In the past the United States Senate has insisted that it approve a conciliation agreement defining the points to be arbitrated before any case is submitted to a tribunal even when a general arbitration treaty makes arbitration obligatory.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A draft treaty of arbitration to embrace all republics of the Western Hemisphere has been adopted by the Committee on Arbitration Treaties of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference.

It is believed to have the approval of all delegations at the conference already, since the drafting subcommittee had submitted the text to all delegations for criticism before reporting it to the full committee.

All countries would be allowed ample freedom to make individual reservations at the time of signing or ratifying, but these would be effective only as far as the countries who make them were concerned. Colombia will make the following reservation on signing the treaty:

"Unless a case of denial of justice is involved, the arbitration foreseen in this convention is not applicable to questions which may have arisen or will arise between a citizen, a corporation or a society of one of the parties and the other contracting state when the judges or tribunals of this latter state are, in accordance with its legislation, competent to settle the question which has arisen."

Several other countries are understood to approve this reservation and to intend making similar ones themselves. It was seen to apply to peculiar claims of foreigners against governments.

The attitude of these governments under the reservation would be that the right of diplomatic representation for the settlement of foreign claims places foreign citizens on a plane of privilege compared to the nationals themselves. The latter, some delegates have pointed out, have no further recourse in their claims against the government than the national courts.

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WHEELING, W. VA.
The Monitor Reader
(Answers to Questions Asked on
the Next to the Last Page.)

1. One in every four persons.
2. Prof. Irving Fisher.
3. The newspapers.
4. "Smile, be cheerful, and work upon the basis that the fundamental purpose of business is to promote the happiness of human beings."
5. When they make 33.
6. A thankful heart.
7. Mahogany and bottle-green.
8. "Redemptive" meaning "to redeem."
9. By taking some of the reeling out of the reels.
10. Punta Arenas, in the territory of Magellanes.

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Let the Bells Ring Out



Charles H. Jewell at the Ropes of the Chimes in the Belfry of the Old North Church in Boston. Where He Has Been Belling for Half a Century, Succeeding His Father, Frederick Jewell, Who Served as Long Again.

Boston Ringer of Bells Honored for 50 Years of Sounding Peals

For Half Century Charles Jewell Has Pulled Ropes
of Chimes in Belfry of Old North Church Where
Paul Revere Kept Watch

At the House by the Side of the Road, which is the parish house of the famous Old North Church in Boston, Charles H. Jewell was honored for his 50 years of service as chimes ringer there. Although this was the first instance of approaching a public recognition of his services Mr. Jewell thus moved into the company of the illustrious among bell-ringers in Europe where custom has given them a status of civic importance and accompanying standing in the public eye.

In a way, the celebration—a modest though eloquent one, arranged by eight vestrymen of the parish, led by Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum—was the celebration of two anniversaries. For Mr. Jewell himself it was a recognition that this year sees the one hundredth year of chimes ringing by a Jewell, for back of Charles Jewell's experience there is written on the scroll of the parish the service of his father, Frederick M. Jewell, who began to work as chimes ringer at the Old North Church in 1853, succeeding his brother John, who had rung them for 26 years prior to that. In 1878 Charles became his father's assistant, and since 1880 he has had sole charge.

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Great men have climbed the narrow belfry steps at Old North Church in their time to meet Jewell, to compliment him on his singular com-

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The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company
COLUMBIA, OHIO

40-Mile Bore Through Chalk Bed Is French Channel Tunnel Plan
Engineers Have Taken 3000 Soundings Since Last Time Subject Was Advanced—Opposition of Military Experts No Longer an Obstacle

PARIS—French engineers have a plan ready for a Channel tunnel, and 3000 soundings have been taken of the Channel bed since the last time the project was seriously advanced and rejected because of the opposition of military experts. The soundings show that a waterproof bed of chalk is spread between the French and English coasts, through which it would be a simple matter to bore 40 miles of tunnel bed necessary by the French scheme. The opening on this side would be a few miles from Marquise, a town on the main line between Calais and Boulogne, and for 26 miles the tunnel would be beneath the sea.

An engineer of the French Northern Railway Company, interviewed by a representative of the Paris edition of the Daily Mail, has stated that a new method of evacuating the debris has been found by which the building of the tunnel could be reduced from six to three years. Instead of bringing water from either end to sluff the chalk, that is to make it into a creamy condition so that it can be pumped out, the French engineers propose tapping through the bed to the water, which would mean a saving in time and cost.

A wide gauge tunnel between Paris and London is opposed by these engineers on the ground that goods traffic will be the chief source of revenue and that the same gauge should be kept as is used on the continent so that there need be no transshipment at Paris.

When the Gibraltar tunnel to North Africa is completed, or when the rail route from Cairo to the Cape is finished, the engineers visualize British goods cogs moving unimpeded from England to Africa.

Though the British and continental gauges differ slightly, British trains can use the continental railroads, save in Russia, Spain and Portugal, where changes are now being made to have a uniform continental system.

GOVERNOR ALLEN RALLIES TO AID OF HOOVER PLAN

Aligns Massachusetts Upon
Side of Steady Employ-
ment and Prosperity

Frank G. Allen, inaugurated today as Governor of Massachusetts, intends that this state shall follow and co-operate in the plan of President-elect Hoover to stabilize employment and prosperity by proper timing of public improvement works.

Governor Allen's inaugural address also emphasized the importance of law observance and enforcement, and urged legislation to improve safety on the highways, including permanent banishment from the road of any automobile driver involved in a fatal accident while under the influence of liquor. He also recommends legislation to provide sounder information as a basis for compulsory automobile insurance rates, to require hearing of both sides before granting injunctions in labor disputes, and to raise the age for compulsory school attendance from 14 years to 15 years.

The plan discussed at the recent conference of Governors in New Orleans, and sponsored by President-elect Hoover, for stabilizing employment appears to me to have much promise," said the new executive. "The success of any such plan will require accurate knowledge of labor and economic conditions in order that forecasts based upon dependable data may be provided for use by the Federal Government, by the states, and by local government units in planning their construction program."

**Youth of Many
Nations Meet for
Christian Rally**

Issues Concerning League of
Nations to Come Before
Liverpool Conclave

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Some 700 men and women, the vanguard of 2000 delegates from 34 countries, were welcomed in Liverpool to the opening of the eighth quadrennial conference of the International Student Christian Movement by the Lord Mayor, representatives of the University of Liverpool and of the Anglican and Free Churches.

The keynote of the discussions, which continue until Jan. 8, is "the purpose of God in the life of the world today." The morning meeting will be largely devoted to examination of the grounds of Christian assumptions and to the problems of applied Christianity as are today observed in the life of countries like India and China, or in the industrial and commercial developments nearer home.

At the afternoon sessions discussions will be chiefly concerned with Christianity and the individual. "The Student Christian Movement, founded in 1882 as an offspring of the missionary impulse, has been defined as 'an international body keenly concerned about the moralities underlying questions which the League of Nations is called upon to deal. It is a league of youth, with all youth's freshness, vitality and outspokenness.'"

C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, is an old member of it. According to Dr. Tatlow, the conference secretary, there are old members who occupy important political, diplomatic and commercial positions in different parts of the world. It is difficult to estimate the influence it may have upon the future. There are about 3500 institutions and seats of learning in the world with about 2,000,000 students. These 2,000,000 some 350,000 are connected with the movement."

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in a jiffy! Make a money job, clean, a hard job, easy and quick, and the fruit of it is a big profit. Buy a box of BOYLE'S GRAPEFRUIT CORER. BOYLE PRODUCTS CO., New Haven, Conn.

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AND EXTEND OUR BEST
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Ban on Liquor Raised Morale of Army, Chief Says

Discipline Simplified and Contentment Greater, Summerville Avers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The morale of the American Army has increased "immeasurably" since the abolition of canteen liquor and discipline is simplified "inconceivably" by the change. This statement was made by Maj. Gen. Charles F. Summerville, chief of staff, before the House Appropriations Committee on the War Department appropriations for 1930.

Improved living conditions have followed better army rations, General Summerville testified, and there is a whole-hearted response of the men to this improvement.

"The tone and the morale of the troops is noticeably higher," he said, "and the contentment of the troops is greater than I have known."

At this point, Frank Claue (R.), representative from Minnesota, interjected to ask if the improvement had been coupled with increased temperance. "You spoke about the improvement of the morale of the men through the food; that is through the allowance for food," Mr. Claue said. "What would you say as to the morale of the men in the army by doing away with the liquor, canteen liquor, at the present time?"

"Oh, I feel the army is immeasurably better off under the present law than it was under the old law," General Summerville replied. "There would be no dispute over that question at all. It is immeasurably better off. Our discipline is simplified inconceivably from what it used to be."

**BELFAST CLEAR
OF 'PIRATE' VEHICLES**
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The cut-rate competition among omnibuses, which has been going on in the streets of Belfast during the past fortnight to considerable public inconvenience, has now terminated with the withdrawal of 15 "pirate" vehicles. These independents were the last of the private buses which were found to obstruct thoroughfares by competing with municipal trams and omnibuses. They have now ceased to run as a result of the Government's action in withdrawing their licenses after negotiations for their friendly absorption had failed.

The municipal authorities are thus left with a monopoly of Belfast's street transport.

**ROCKEFELLER WORK
PUT UNDER ONE HEAD**
NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was approved Jan. 3 by Supreme Court Justice Mitchell, of New York. The organizations had filed a petition advocating the merger, stating that both had been incorporated for kindred purposes. The new organization is to be known as the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is to have 21 directors and two trustees.

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of high quality and priced as low as this quality permits.
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The prettiest shoe in the store window is anything but attractive on the street if the foot does not fit perfectly. The foot that wears it.
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LIQUOR BUYER CALLED GUILTY WITH SELLER

Claim Sale Without Transportation Is Not Crime Is Fallacy, Attorney Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Many opponents of prohibition jumped to the conclusion the other day, when Federal Judge Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia decided that liquor purchase without transportation is not a crime, that a simple retail transaction with a bootlegger is therefore unpunishable, but the Anti-Saloon League of America, through its legal department, declares there is no warrant for such a conclusion. The National Prohibition Act, it is declared in that quarter, unequivocally forbids liquor purchase without a permit. So to acquire alcoholic drink, according to Edward B. Dunford, attorney of the Anti-Saloon League, is an indictable offense.

As many wet spokesmen have been rejoicing that Judge Kirkpatrick's decision in the Norris case takes the curse off more "purchase" of liquor, the law officers of the official prohibition organization were asked to discuss that interpretation.

Purchase Forbidden
"Section 6, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act," Mr. Dunford said, "provides that 'no one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport, or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner so to do, except that a person may, without a permit, purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided, and except that any person who in the opinion of the commissioner is conducting a bona fide hospital or sanatorium, may, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the commissioner shall prescribe, purchase and use, in accordance with the methods in use in such institution, liquor to be administered to the patients of such institution under the direction of a duly qualified physician employed by such institution.'"

"You will observe that under the terms of Section 6 of the present law, an indictment will lie for the purchase of liquor without a permit. Section 3 of the act also makes it illegal to possess liquor except as authorized therein. There are also a few state statutes which contain provision making the purchase of liquor for beverage purposes an offense."

Every Sale Involves a Purchase
Mr. Dunford explained that from the practical standpoint of law enforcement, the anti-purchase statutes don't accomplish very much. The reason is that every sale involves a purchase, he said, as most sales take place in secret, there being no witness except the buyer and the seller. When both the sale and purchase are made "substantive" offenses, the Government cannot compel the testimony of one party to the transaction against the other except by granting immunity from prosecution to the witness to the transaction, he added. This is made necessary because of the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination contained in the Fifth Amendment. There are provisions similar to the Federal Constitution guarantee in state statutes, he said.

There is also a rule of evidence in some states which precludes conviction upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, and where the statute makes both sale and purchase an offense the courts in such states hold the purchaser to be an accomplice, he explained. Thus, even if the state undertakes to prosecute the purchaser upon the testimony of the seller, the courts hold that the unsupported testimony of the seller is insufficient to sustain conviction. Because of this rule of evidence, he said, the attempt to prosecute the purchaser in such states has not met with much success.

Indiana and Texas have had strong anti-purchase provisions in their statutes, he said.

New York Fare Brief Refiled

Regarded as Another Step to Simplify Court Legal Procedure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Charles E. Hughes has managed to say everything that the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company wanted said in its 7-cent fare case before the Supreme Court and to say it in 134 pages instead of 408 pages which his predecessor took and which the court

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TOOTH POWDER

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San Francisco, Calif.

claimed was unduly long. The introduction of the case marks another step in the campaign of the highest court to simplify legal procedure.

The court received the opposing briefs from the Interborough and from attorneys of New York City last October, each of which set records for their size. The court listened to respective arguments, looked over the "briefs" and then handed down what amounted to a scathing criticism of both sets of attorneys, requiring each to file new briefs without irrelevant and involved technical legal matter.

The Interborough Company called in Mr. Hughes to compress its argument. The new brief of the New York City authorities, who are seeking to prevent a 7-cent fare, is expected to be similarly shortened.

Amnesty Offered Rebels in Mexico

Government Will Guarantee Safe Conduct to Insurgents and Will Buy Rifles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—An amnesty offer by which President Portes Gil hopes to end present disorders in Mexico has just been announced by Col. Jose M. Tapia, his chief of staff.

The decree provides guarantee of safe conduct to all insurgents now in revolt against the Government upon voluntary surrender of their arms. All military commanders have been instructed to pay each rebel 20 pesos (\$10) for his rifle and 30 pesos for his riding equipment.

The Government further announces that it will do anything it can to encourage and facilitate rehabilitation of insurgents who surrender, and will provide patches of land for them and implements for their cultivation.

It was officially announced also that Benjamin Mendoza, one of the leading insurgent chieftains, has surrendered with 46 of his followers who have agreed to the Government's conditions.

It is understood, other rebels in the states of Guerrero and Jalisco are negotiating with the Government, and the President's statement expressed the hope that pacification would be complete within two months.

"You will observe that under the terms of Section 6 of the present law, an indictment will lie for the purchase of liquor without a permit. Section 3 of the act also makes it illegal to possess liquor except as authorized therein. There are also a few state statutes which contain provision making the purchase of liquor for beverage purposes an offense."

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Indiana and Texas have had strong anti-purchase provisions in their statutes, he said.

CASTILE SOAP MUST USE ONLY OLIVE OIL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the James S. Kirk Company of Chicago to discontinue use of the names "Castile" or "Olive Oil Soap" for any soaps made from oil "which is not wholly derived from olives."

This action was condemned in a minority opinion by William E. Humphrey of the commission who declared that Castile soap may be made from "tallow, coconut oil and olive oil, and various admixtures of these oils."

RAILROAD GRANTED REVIEW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Central New England Railway, operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was granted a review by the Supreme Court on its contention that it had a right to cancel a contract with the Boston & Albany Railroad to use four miles of Boston & Albany tracks at Springfield, Mass.

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Picture yourself in a gathering of "up-to-the-minute" people. Someone mentions "Trader Horn" or "H. L. Mencken. What do you do? Are you in a position to discuss these authors intelligently? A knowledge of books is a necessity today. In order to help busy men and women keep well-versed in the New York Herald Tribune got together a group of family literary folk—William Allen White, Zona Gale, Sinclair Lewis, H. L. Mencken, and others—and asked them to write for "BOOKS," an illustrated weekly magazine.

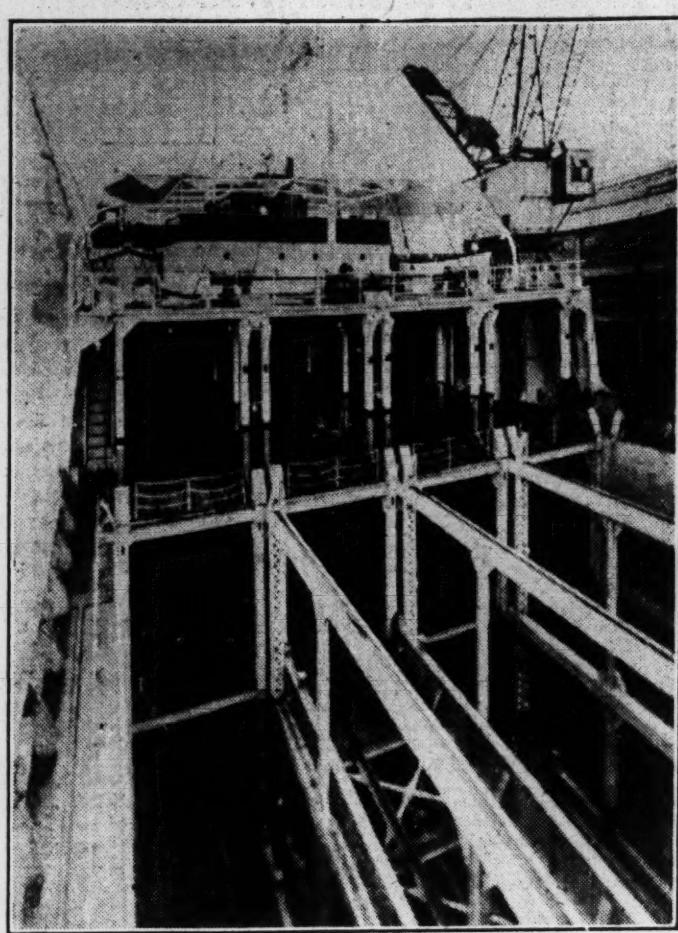
"BOOKS" gives you the high spots of everything good that is being written. It enables you to talk on topics of the day. Fiction, poetry, history, biography, authors, poets, essayists, journalists, explorers, architects and playwrights. You get the cream of modern literature. Comments on books. Latest information about authors. Actual quotations from the books themselves.

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Here Are Four Deck Levels Wherein Are Stored the 95 Fully Loaded Freight Cars Destined for a Voyage to Cuba.

Freight Trains Mile Long to Go by Sea to Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

carried off; trimming tanks are forward to keep the ship level at freight terminals. Oil fuel is carried in wing bunkers.

The ship will be 52 hours in transit between terminals. The system of handling with which the terminals are equipped has many advantages, officials of the company declare. They

say there will be less need of packing goods in strong and heavy containers as necessitated by hand loading at origin and destination, thus saving expense in material and labor.

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"If America adheres to the peace treaty then we legalize Great Britain's domination in all the world. This proposed formula is a one-sided declaration of British policy."

"I cannot consent to a treaty that obligates America to recognize and respect the claim of any nation against the right of independence of other nations."

Good Position for Navy Bill

For his act of temporary renunciation in favor of the peace treaty, Mr. Hale will be rewarded by consideration as the next measure on the calendar of the bill providing for the building of 15 cruisers and an airplane carrier within the next five years.

A "citizens conference" has been called to meet here on Jan. 8, to work for defeat of the navy bill. Mr. Borah is expected to offer an amendment cutting the number of cruisers to 10, while William King (D), Senator from Utah, and others, will insist upon a more radical change in the program.

James A. Reed, (D), Senator from Missouri, has threatened to upset the program by moving that the Senate set aside everything else to act

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FLOOD CONTROL WORK BIG ITEM IN ARMY BILL

Air Corps Appropriation
of \$33,578,683 If
Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carrying large increases for flood control, army pay, aviation expansion and new construction at military posts, the army appropriation bill was reported Jan. 3 to the House.

Calling for the expenditure of \$435,428,415 by the War Department during the next fiscal year, the measure was the fifth of the nine regular annual supply bills to come before the House this session, four having been passed before the holidays.

The total, providing \$328,338,815 for national defense and \$107,089,600 for non-military purposes, represents an increase of \$33,111,774 over the current fiscal year appropriation and an increase of \$256,598 over budget estimates.

The largest military item in the bill is \$133,550,888 for pay of the army. This is an increase of \$3,215,995 over this year's pay fund, and is recommended to take care of 200 additional second lieutenants, for the air corps, advancement of officers to higher pay periods, longevity increases, and retired list expansion. The measure contemplates no change in the enlisted strength of the army, now 118,750, but would raise the officer strength from 11,738 to approximately 12,000.

\$30,000,000 for Valley Area

In the non-military provisions, \$30,000,000 is included for maintenance and improvement of more than 500 rivers and harbors works, while \$30,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000, is provided for Mississippi flood control. An additional \$300,000, previously authorized as an emergency fund, is appropriated for repair or maintenance of flood control works on the Mississippi's tributaries, and \$1,000,000 for flood control on the Sacramento River, California. A new item of \$4,370,000 is included to be returned to California on a recommendation by the

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California debris commission that the Federal Government share one-third instead of one-sixth of the expense of the Sacramento project. For operation of dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals \$4,270,000 is provided.

The Air Corps appropriation, \$33,578,683, an increase of \$3,215,995 over current funds, would enable the army to purchase 297 planes next year for the regular branch, organized reserves and National Guard, 22 of which would go to the latter and be paid for out of guard funds. This would bring the five-year construction program up to within 106 planes of the total planned.

Completed in 10 Years

Should the present rate of progress be maintained, the Mississippi flood control project will be completed in 10 years, in the opinion of Lieut.-Col. T. M. Robins of the War Department.

Testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, Colonel Robins declared work was progressing rapidly, 65 contracts having been let to date for levee work involving the movement of 15,194,500 cubic yards of material. In addition, he said, 6,769,000 cubic yards is being done by hired labor and government plant and it is proposed to undertake still more levee work this fiscal year.

Bank reversion work also is being pushed vigorously, he said, and plans are being prepared for the Bonnet Carré Spillway.

Surveys of the Mississippi River's tributaries, the St. Francis and St. Charles rivers, have progressed to the point where army engineers believe it will be possible to recommend to the next session flood control projects for the St. Francis and St. Charles rivers in Arkansas and Missouri.

Three-Year Survey

A three-year survey authorized by a special act of Congress looking to the building of an extensive flood control, power and navigation project on the Ohio River, tributaries above Pittsburgh has resulted in an estimate of \$30,000,000 as the probable cost of such an undertaking.

This estimate, disclosed in testimony on rivers and harbors works made public along with the report of the Army Appropriation Bill, was given by the army district engineer at Pittsburgh, who also figured the benefits of the project could be capitalized at \$55,000,000.

The emergency drying strength of the United States Army and reserve units aggregates more than 5000 officers, Maj.-Gen. James E. Fehet, chief of the Army Air Corps, advised the subcommittee. He said that on Nov. 1, last, the regular army alone had 945 officer pilots and 12 observers, and 41 enlisted pilots.

**PLACE FOR AMERICAN
TEAM—BUT NO ENTRY**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the National Aeronautic Association have announced they have reserved a place for an American entry in the Schneider Cup race, but so far no one has applied for the job. The Schneider race, an annual event for the testing out of the fast sea-planes of all nations, will be held in England in the fall. After the forthcoming race, the event will be stepped up to a biennial affair.

Officials said they know that England and Italy each have three or four planes under preparation for the race, and that France is building a plane which "has not even been heard about." All of these planes are being constructed with assistance of the governments, America as a government withdrew from the race shortly after the race at Norfolk in 1926, when it was announced that the navy could no longer assist, because of lack of funds for the purpose.

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Modernization of Creaky Electoral Machine Sought Reform Bills Propose to End Elections of Presidents by Minority of Popular Vote

This is the first of two articles on pending proposals for revision of the electoral system by which the President of the United States is chosen, looking toward more direct election.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislative halls in capitals of the 48 States this week are hearing, perhaps only faintly, the creaking and clanking of a piece of governmental machinery which many members of the United States Congress will try in 1929 to have re-elected to the scrap heap—or at least to the salvage yard—and supplanted by a more up-to-date model.

It is the Electoral College, by which, nominally and officially, the President of the United States is elected.

Strictly speaking, Herbert Hoover has not yet been elected President. Only another preliminary step in his election was taken when the electors met in their state capitals on Jan. 2 to cast their votes. He will not officially be the President-elect until the votes of the Electoral College are counted before a joint session of the Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February.

Efforts will be renewed in the first session of Congress under Mr. Hoover, if not in the present short session, to obtain a modernization of this machinery through substitution of something approaching direct election in place of the present indirect, state bloc system of electoral votes. This move is assured by the fact that both the authors of two revision plans now in this congressional files are also members of the incoming Seventy-first Congress.

Would Give Minority Voice

One of these plans is embodied in a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution offered by Clarence F. Lea (D.), Representative from California, the other in a bill introduced by David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. Both have the purpose of obtaining a proportional division of the electoral vote of each State by parties in the ratio of the popular vote for President instead of the present awarding of the entire electoral vote of the State to the plurality party.

If the Electoral College survived merely as a quaint reminder of the past, probably no one would quarrel with it. But opponents argue that it has a powerful, harmful effect. The fact that in a nation that otherwise commonly accepts majority rule, the President may be put into office—and has been on three occasions in the past—who was not the recipient of the highest number of popular votes.

The outstanding example of the need of reform, from the critics' standpoint, came in the Tilden-Hayes contest of 1876. That election and others, they declare, gave a sure forecast of troubles that will confront the Nation in the future unless the present electoral system is reformed.

There was never any doubt that Samuel Tilden had a popular majority. Hayes' vote, by the most favorable count, was approximately 250,000 less than Tilden's. Yet Hayes was elected. After weeks of uncertainty and bickering over obscureties in the returns, an electoral commission of eight Republicans and seven Democrats decided by a strict party vote to accept the Republican returns in each of the four doubtful States.

Popular Will Thwarted

Once previously the holder of a plurality of the popular votes had been denied the Presidency when in 1824 John Quincy Adams was chosen over Andrew Jackson by the House of Representatives after the Electoral College showed no majority.

Again in 1858 Grover Cleveland outstripped Benjamin Harrison by 100,476 votes but lost in the Electoral College by a margin of 65. Five other times a candidate has received a majority of the electoral votes without receiving a majority of all the popular votes.

While the Tilden-Hayes affair brought amendments of some points of procedure about certifying the results from the States, and while the electoral votes are sent to Washington by registered mail instead of as formerly by messengers, yet the factors which on three occasions thwarted the popular will still remain.

Principal of these is the fact that States vote en bloc so that it becomes three times as important to obtain a majority of 1000 in New York State, since that means 45 electoral votes, as it is to obtain a majority of 100,000 in California with its 14 electoral votes. In New York in 1884 and in Ohio in 1892 the plurality of the candidate who received the State's electoral vote was barely more than 1000 votes. In Maryland in 1904 it was only 51 votes.

The effect of this, critics point out, is to deny minority representation in a State's electoral vote, or worse still, to make the minority's votes

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prevent sectionalism. Under it there is no incentive to pile up tremendously one-sided popular votes in a single State or group of States since a simple plurality is all that is necessary to win the state's electors. When a candidate must carry a considerable number of States to win, he will make his campaign on broad national policies rather than on sectional issues.

The electoral system also is defended on the ground that it is a strong deterrent to third parties, since they get no electors unless they can immediately become majority parties in some States, and thus helps to preserve the two-party system.

Refueling in Air Called Quickest

Army Plane Demonstrated
Speed of Transfer, Official Says

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—The endurance flight of the army test plane Question Mark has demonstrated not only the feasibility of refueling in the air, but also that fuel can be transferred more quickly that way than on the ground, H. J. Adamson, War Department representative in charge of communication arrangements said here.

He pointed out that in nine contacts 1300 gallons of gasoline had been transferred to the ship in 49 minutes, an operation which would have required 1½ hours on the ground. In the same contacts the Question Mark received 70 gallons of oil in 11 minutes, the ground time for which, Mr. Adamson said, would be about 1 hour and 45 minutes.

A slightly larger hose is used in air refueling and gravity in the drop from the fueling plane above speeds the transfer of gas, it was explained. The weight of the oil and gasoline transferred in the nine contacts aggregated more than four tons.

DRY UNIT TRANSFER ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to transfer the prohibition unit from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice has been introduced by William H. King (R.), Senator from Utah, at the reconvened session of the Senate. Senator King would leave the Customs Division of the Prohibition Department and transfer only direct dry activities to the Department of Justice.

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D. A. R. Counsel Protests Speech at Washington

Declares Schools' Property
Should Not Be Open to
Communist Propaganda

WASHINGTON (AP)—School property should not be used for communist propaganda, H. Ralph Burton, who is the general counsel for the Daughters of the American Revolution, but in this instance was acting on behalf of several other patriotic societies, told the Board of Education apropos of the address by Norman Angell, on "Crises of Democracy—Ways Out," scheduled to be delivered in a public school house here.

Mr. Angell, widely known as a lecturer and writer, was characterized as "one whose views on pacifism and Socialism are closely tied with Communism." He was guilty of subterfuge, Mr. Burton said, in choosing a seemingly innocent subject for his address, which will permit him to air his views on pacifism.

Mr. Burton quoted from a speech by Mr. Angell in 1926 in which the lecturer said that it might be a blessing to some of the people if the Senate and House were abolished. The members of the board smiled at this but Dr. Charles F. Carusi, the president, thought the board should go slowly in prohibiting the use of public buildings for meetings when attendance of school children is not required and when it is optional with adults whether they will hear the lecture or not.

Isaac Gans, another member, pointed out that the address had been scheduled by the Community Center Institute last July and he thought that if an attempt were to be made to prevent the delivery of the lecture the protest should have been presented before the last minute. Other members said that while they wanted it understood that they were not approving remarks by Dr.

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Girl Flier Sets Endurance Mark

Bobby Trout Stays Aloft 12
Hours, 11 Minutes in
California

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—An 18-year-old Los Angeles girl aviator stepped into the limelight Jan. 3 holding a new endurance flight record for women. She is Miss Bobby Trout, who maneuvered a tiny plane above Los Angeles for 12 hours and 11 minutes.

Miss Trout's record breaking flight, which eclipsed that of 8 hours and 6 minutes made in New York Dec. 30 by Viola Gentry, ended at 6:35 p. m. when she made a graceful night landing at Metropolitan Airport.

Miss Trout had but 1½ gallons of gasoline in her plane when she landed. She took off with 55 gallons and announced that she would stay aloft until fuel shortage forced her to descend.

20,270 Feet a Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The altitude of 20,270 feet attained by Miss Louise Mophetridge at Oakland, Calif., on Dec. 7 was recognized Jan. 2 by the National Aeronautic Association as the highest attained by a woman in America under official supervision.

The Aeronautic Association officials said they had no information on the record of Lady Heath in England, and that her highest altitude under official, recognized supervision in this country was 16,450 feet.

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GILBERT REPORT HELD BLOW TO GERMAN HOPES

(Continued from Page 1)

experts. His report of the manner in which the Dawes plan has been working led the newspaper Le Temps to say that impartial thinkers would now be convinced that the Dawes plan "took adequately into account Germany's capacity to pay and there is no reason for bringing that subject up again."

Official circles believe that the report has clarified the atmosphere for the new study of reparations and the fixation of a total of payments by Germany. It was reiterated in several quarters that France needs the maximum payments by Germany provided by the Dawes plan in order that this country may pay its war debts. Since Mr. Gilbert has found that the Reich is able to pay that maximum, they say that the financial situation is well cleared up.

STANFORD GETS \$1,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Requests of \$1,000,000 each to Stanford University and the All University Club of this city were made in the will of Dr. George Alfred Lawrence, filed for probate here. The two beneficiaries also share equally in the residuary estate.

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NEGROES REAP REWARDS FOR ACHIEVEMENT

12 Men and Women Share in
Harmon Awards for Work
in Various Fields

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Awards totaling \$3000 have been made by the Harmon Foundation to 12 Negro men and women for distinguished work in art, literature and other fields. The awards were in recognition of achievements which are considered of national significance and which compare favorably with the best that has been done in each particular field by any race or nationality.

This is the third year of the foundation's awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes. The awards are administered by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, of which George E. Haynes is secretary. An award of \$400 and a gold medal was made to Claude McKay, poet and novelist formerly of New York, for poetry and prose. Nella Larsen, of New York, received a bronze medal and \$100 for literary achievement shown in her novel published in 1928.

Archibald J. Motley Jr. of Chicago won \$400 and a gold medal for painting in oils. He is a native of New Orleans and is the son of a dining-car chef. Mrs. May Howard Jackson of Washington, D. C., received a bronze medal and \$100 for work in sculpture.

An award of \$400 and a gold medal went to S. W. Rutherford of Washington, D. C., for accomplishments in the field of business. The judges found that his sound management and leadership as secretary and business manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company consti-

tuted "an extensive group service." Under his management the company developed from a small benefit association with a capital stock of \$3000 30 years ago, to a legal reserve life insurance company with \$75,000,000 in policies in force. It has been owned, controlled and operated exclusively by Negroes, giving employment to 300 men and women in its home offices, with more than 1500 workers in its field force.

A bronze medal and \$100 went to Frederick Massiah of Philadelphia, for outstanding work in building engineering, especially concrete construction. Working as a laborer in concrete, he advanced through study in night school of construction engineering, until he organized and developed his own business and is now known as an outstanding contractor, irrespective of race, the announcement said.

For scholarly research and educational publicity, Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., received a gold medal and \$400. His "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America" was said to represent about 20 years of research.

A bronze medal and \$100 went to John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College, Ettricks, Va., for developing his institution from a nonaccredited school to one offering a four-year course in high school education, a two-year normal course and a four-year college course with "A" rating in Virginia.

J. Harold Brown, director of music, Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Ind., won the bronze award in music for the "earnestness and wide range of his work, especially in orchestration."

Two gold awards in religious service, with \$400 each, went to the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, and to the Rev. James S. Russell of Lawrenceville, Va., archdeacon of the Diocese of Southern Virginia.

The Rev. Channing H. Tobias of

Hungarian Excavator's 40 Years' Toil Ends in Discovery of Ancient Roman City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The plan and outline of the ancient Roman city of Aquincum, half an hour's walk from the heart of the city of Budapest, has now been uncovered through the devoted efforts of Kuzinsky the excavator, who has persisted steadily in his labors at the site since 1888. Mr. Kuzinsky has succeeded in establishing the fact that Aquincum was founded in 86 A. D., though the city is thought to have been founded about 400 B. C.

Overrun by the Huns and Avars, Aquincum with its 60,000 inhabitants was given over to barbarian rule and when the Magyars first came there the ruins were still high above the ground. In the eleventh century, however, demolition began, the place being used as a stone quarry.

In 1894, mainly by Mr. Kuzinsky's persistence, a museum was founded in Budapest to house the findings, and the Budapest Municipality has placed a medalion bearing Mr. Kuzinsky's head, on the museum. Other excavations near Szejed,

Royalty Attends Dobrudja Liberation Festival



PRINCESS ILEANA AND QUEEN MARIE AT CELEBRATIONS

New York, secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, received a bronze medal and \$100 for leadership of Negro men and boys in the Colored Men's Department of that organization.

No awards were made in the field of natural science.

Rumania Keeps Dobrudja Day

But Bulgarians Living There
Charge Injustice and
Leave for Bulgaria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Queen Marie and Princess Ileana were both present at the celebration, by Rumania, of the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Dobrudja, which was freed from Turkey after the Russo-Turkish War in 1878. Forty years later another section of Dobrudja, inhabited largely by Bulgarians, was taken from Bulgaria and annexed to Rumania. Dobrudja lies between the lower Danube and the Black Sea and contains Rumania's only coast land. The northern end of this long, narrow strip of territory is very swampy and not very productive, while the southern part contains large areas of very fine farm land. A good line of railroad, crossing the largest bridge on the Danube, connects Bucharest, the capital, with Constantza, the largest Dobrudjan city and Rumania's best sea port.

However, at the very time when Rumania was officially celebrating the liberation of Dobrudja the Bulgarians there, who form a large part of the population, were complaining of most unjust and oppressive treatment. They assert that the Rumanian Government is settling colonists from Greek Macedonia in Bulgarian villages in Dobrudja, in order to compel the Bulgarians to leave and to turn this district into a Rumanian land.

These colonists, it is claimed, are given land taken from the Bulgarians, are placed in Bulgarian homes and supplied with Bulgarian food, requisitioned without payment. Furthermore, these colonists, who are vigorous, rough, rather brutal nomads, that have lived for generations in wild Balkan mountains, often terrorize the milder Bulgarian peasants. They are the dominant race and feel free to commit acts of violence and injustice.

The administration also is reported to be corrupt and the functionaries, it is stated, enrich themselves at the expense of the Bulgarian peasants. As a result many Bulgarians are deserting their homes and property in despair and fleeing across the border into Bulgaria of which they were subjects before the war.

This has created much excitement in Sofia and makes the Bulgarians

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Ancient Bequest to Aid Corsairs' Slaves Used for Training Teachers in Jamaica

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAMAICA—The strange way in which the island of Jamaica obtained the money grant enabling it to supply its public primary schools, that now number nearly 700, with well trained teachers, is recalled by the appointment of Mr. Hammond, inspector of schools in Nigeria, to take over the directorship of education.

Back in the seventeenth century Alderman Mico of London donated a large sum of money to procure the liberation of Christian slaves in Algiers. The money was passed over to a board of trustees to be administered for the benefit of the emancipated slaves and their children.

Need for the grant ceased, how-

bitter against all talk of Balkan peace and good will. It is because of such acts that Rumanian official celebrations are not very heartily supported by the people who have been freed. They do not appreciate such freedom.

Classics Urged for Recreation on Australian Farms

New Zealander Gives Son Classical Education for "Good Company"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, Aust.—Prof. R. S. Conway, president of the Classical Association of Great Britain and Hulse professor of Latin in the Victoria University, Manchester, Eng., has been advocating very strongly the teaching of Latin in the higher schools throughout Australia.

Professor Conway says that when he was in New Zealand a prosperous farmer said to him: "I have given my son a sound classical education. He intends to become a farmer, and as for the greater part of each day he will be alone I want him to be in good company." He deplores the fact that in two of the big public schools in Victoria Latin is not taught at all. Great attention was being given there to the teaching of French, which was of very little use in Australia.

"Nothing but the study of a dead language can," he declares, "free the modern child from the slavery to mere words and formulas. Many French words may be learned without the child's ever having the slightest knowledge of the things for which the words stand, and the baffled state of ignorance thus occasioned often remains for a lifetime. French is only of very occasional use to the average man whereas Latin is of vital consequence to him every hour of the day because three-quarters of the English tongue has been derived from the Latin."

The growth of classical studies in England during the last half-century was, he added, amazing. Whereas in 1880 there was only one English periodical devoted to classics and classical research, today there were six journals of that character.

ever, as the notorious pirates' nest at Algiers was destroyed by the British and American fleets. Whereupon the Mico bequest was devoted to the establishment of primary schools in the British West Indies. Finally the bequest was concentrated on the Mico Training College for Male Teachers in Jamaica, where its good offices are still being maintained. Education of the populace in Jamaica only began after the emancipation of slaves in 1838. Under slavery, there were children's gangs placed under tuition, but these were taught exclusively occupations profitable to their owners. The missionaries (Nonconformists) and one or two of the clergymen of the Established Church opened Sunday schools, in which most of the scholars were adults.

To help start education among the masses after 1838, Great Britain made a grant of money to pay for schools in one or two central localities, though these grants were not continued. It was not until the seventies of last century that the Government began to make grants to the schools in any regular or extensive way, education until then having been supported by various religious bodies.

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Pact With Canada on Niagara Has Historic Interest

Treaty Increasing Water Power
Is First Signed by United
States Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A treaty permitting the increased diversion of water from Niagara Falls for power development purposes and for the building of extensive remedial works for the preservation of the scenic beauty of the falls, has been signed by W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, and William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada.

As recommended by the International Niagara Board, the amount of water allowed by the boundary water treaty of 1905, namely, 38,000 cubic feet per second for Canada and 20,000 for the United States, is increased for both countries by 10,000 cubic feet per second.

At the same time excavations and submerged weirs will divert some of the water from the deep channel to the bared flanks of the Horse Shoe Falls and the Goat Island Shelf and insure an unbroken crest line from shore to shore at all seasons. The cost of the remedial work is estimated at \$300,000 for Canada and \$1,450,000 for the United States, with approximately \$1,000,000 of this latter amount required for the Chippewa Grass Island pool changes.

Particular interest attaches to this treaty as it is the first signed personally by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Canadian and British Governments and the first signed by Mr. Phillips since the appointment of a United States Minister to Ottawa.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The signing of a treaty with Canada for construction of works in the Niagara River above the falls to maintain and improve the scenic beauty of the falls and rapids is announced by the State Department.

The treaty was signed at Ottawa Jan. 2 by the American Minister, William Phillips, and the Prime Minister of Canada, along with a protocol prescribing in greater detail how the work is to be done.

The convention provides for a temporary diversion of an additional amount of water on each side of the boundary, not to exceed 20,000 cubic feet per second, for the purpose of determining the efficacy of the works. The treaty followed an extensive investigation and study of the subject by an international board created for that purpose in 1926 by the United States and Canada, and conforms closely with the board's recommendations.

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TWO GIRLS TIE FOR MEDAL IN BERMUDA

Miss Hicks Good as Champion in Qualifying Round

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Miss

Maureen Hart of England, who won the 1981 title, was the champion, and Melissa Hicks of Hewlett N.Y. tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the second annual Bermuda Golf Open. The 18-hole tournament swept Reddell's Bay course Wednesday. Each had a medal score of 80. Elice Pattison, former Bermuda champion, tied with Hicks for the medal, but lost to the United States and Canada qualified for the championship flight.

Hicks had only to equal par to get 39 on the first nine holes, but she topped the hole in 10 strokes and made recovery, giving her an 8 for the hole. Three 6's by Miss Orunt spoiled an otherwise perfect card. The last 3 on the second nine, the last three holes were due to approaching errors. On the fifteenth her drive went into the woods to give her another 6. She holed out for a long putt for the third for birdie 2. The scores:

Miss Hicks, out 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 8 43
Miss Hinkle, in 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 37—80
Miss Orcutt, out 5 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 40—80
Miss Patterson, in 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 40—80

Miss Patterson required 45 for the first nine and totaled 82. Miss Ada MacKenzie, of Toronto, got off to a bad start with a nine on the first hole and seven on the second, but rallied to score 82, tying with Miss Louise H. Pordyue of Youngstown, O., and Miss Edith A. Quier of Reading, Pa. Betty Guthrie of Buck Hill Falls, Pa., came in ahead of them with 47—43—80.

IOWA STATE HAS FAIR OUTLOOK

New Basketball Coach, L. E. Menze, Installs a New System of Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—"Prospects only fair," is the way L. E. Menze, new head basketball coach at Iowa State College, sizes up the situation for the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. campaign. Coach Menze came to Iowa State this year from Central High School, Kansas City, Mo., where in nine years as coach he turned out 14 championship teams in various sports. Menze is a graduate of the Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo. He attended college in 1915 and

1916, was out during the World War, and finished up in 1920. During the past two years he has been coach of the basketball team, which went to the finals in last year's national tournament. Coach Menze is captain of the small and basketball teams while in school.

Using Zone Defense

Coach Menze is using a fast breaking offense, with a zone defense, a combination of the long and short range shots, and changing the tempo of playing, according to Coach Menze, necessarily means that the men problem will not be the best under the new system until well along in the season.

Four letter men, one minor letter player and a freshman, numerous winners are working out on the squad and will get an opportunity to try themselves in action in two or three weeks.

preceding and during the Christmas vacation period.

Of the four letter winners only two will return next year. Capt. L. C. Lande '29, star point-winning forward, and G. W. Woods '30, center. F. J. Ludwig '29, forward, although not playing last year, will get in several games and show streaks of good play. M. H. Taylor '29, a substitute guard from last year, may get the coach's nod.

D. S. Wilson '30, forward, is a fairly good prospect, but tends to overcome some of the erratic tendencies displayed last year.

Forward Prospects

For the two forward positions Coach Menze's best prospects are Captain Lande, Ludwig, Wilson, R. G. Fries '29 and G. W. Woods '30. Lande and Ludwig, being veterans, may have the edge on the other candidates. Wilcox was a member of last year's forward line.

G. W. Johnson '30 and three of last

year's freshman numeral winners, J. R. Roudeshush '31, B. W. Becker '31 and A. E. Nelson '31, are other candidates for forward positions. H. M. Pohlman '31, also a forward, was a member of last year's squad.

For center Coach Menzies has two candidates, the regular from last year's team, Woods, and M. W. Brunner '31, center on last year's freshman team and numeral winner. Woods clearly will be the coach's choice.

At guard, the leading candidates are Taylor, letter man, Wilson, minor letter man, E. H. Larson '31 and B. H. Ziegler '31.

Other Guards

Other candidates for guard position include J. E. Ayres '29, R. A. Scott '30, P. E. Gissal '29, Walter Clausen '31 and C. H. Carlson '30.

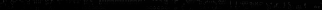
Coach Menze says the candidates are about on a par with that at the Kansas State Agricultural College, but probably below the "Big Six" average. Although the season still is booked before the Conference season opens, the only non-Conference games listed to date are with Simpson College, Drake University and Creighton University. The schedule:

Jan. 11—Kansas State Agricultural College at Ames; 19—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 20—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 25—Drake University at Des Moines; 29—University of Missouri at Columbia.

Feb. 2—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 4—Creighton University at Omaha; 9—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 10—University of Missouri at Columbia; 16—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 22—University of Kansas at Ames; 28—University of Kansas at Ames.

DIETZ TO COACH HASKELL
LAWRENCE, Kan. (P)—William H. Dietz, former Carlisle Indian School coach, today was named as head football coach at Haskell Institute, succeeding Coach W. Thomas, resigned. The new

Head monitor last season coached the undefeated Los Angeles team of eleven and the season before was first assistant to Glenn S. Warner at Stanford University. From 1915 to 1917 he was head coach of the University of California, winning the Pacific coast title two of his three seasons and being runner-up the last. In 1918 he coached a team of Mare Island Marines, champions of all service elevenes. Dietz went to Purdue as head coach in 1921 and the next two years coached the University of Illinois at Urbana. From 1924 to 1927 he was coach at the University of Wyoming.



THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Howarth Prize

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part II

MATTERS did not improve as the term went on. The more Daisy tried to accommodate herself to the ways of her companion the more her efforts were repulsed. Tony resented her presence in the study altogether and made no effort to hide her feelings. The whole difficulty lay in the fact that she was afraid of Daisy. The slim little creature, with the dark penetrating eyes was too clever for her. It seemed there was nothing she could not do if she set her hand to it. Her work was accomplished with remarkable ease and with such speed that she was able to spend her evenings in recreation.

Every day the thought of the Howarth Prize troubled Tony more and more. There was no doubt that Daisy was quite capable of carrying it off if she tried, and the thought of the much-coveted "Howarth" going to a new girl was deplorable. And then, one evening, Daisy astonished her by announcing the fact that she would not compete.

Tony had been sitting with Louise in her study, reading "Welcome" aloud to her friend. It was an absorbing story of a young girl's struggles against heavy odds, written very realistically in the first person. They had been discussing the central character with much interest, filled with admiration for the way in which it had been depicted and for the outstanding literary quality of the writing. Meanwhile, Beth had poked her head in at Tony's door and, finding her absent, was about to withdraw when Daisy called her back.

"I want to talk to you," she said. "Sit down for a few minutes. Both came in and took the vacant wicker chair."

"About this Howarth Prize," said Daisy. "Why is there so much excitement over it?"

"It is run by an influential literary committee," Beth explained. "The girl who won it for three years in succession has been given a fine job on the staff of a London periodical. Tony is awfully keen to get journalistic work when she leaves."

"And what about Louise?"

"She is not clever like Tony. I don't think she could ever earn her living by writing," said Beth. "But Tony is so keen about her she would almost give up the prize for her to win it."

"And is there anyone else in the running?" Daisy asked.

Beth shook her head. "Not this year, I think," she said.

A Surprise for Beth

Daisy remained silent for awhile. "I should like Tony to get it. I should like her to get a splendid post on some big paper," she said.

Beth looked surprised. "I didn't know you two hit it off," she said. "I mean—"

"We don't," said Daisy, "but Tony is the real thing in the writing line."

And then Beth met Tony in the passage outside as she left the study, and told her what Daisy had said. And on the top of it Daisy announced that she was not going to enter her name for the competition. It all happened as badly as possible.

"Look here!" said Tony, hotly. "I am not going to be treated like a kid. If I win the Howarth I win it properly, not because someone behind me left the way conveniently open. I can't stand that sort of thing!"

Daisy looked at her with a strange little smile. "I like you, Tony," she said.

"Then for goodness sake, enter, and let me fight you," said Tony.

"I would rather not," Daisy said, quietly.

"What do you mean?" Tony asked. Daisy did not reply.

"You mean you can't review?" Tony asked again, with a sudden faint hope in her voice.

"We will say so," said Daisy. "As a matter of fact, I have never tried. But there is one thing I can do—I can help you with your review if you will let me. You see, I happen to have known the author of 'Welcome' pretty intimately for some time, and

Bird Notes

The Blue Jay

A HARSH cry of "Jay, jay, jay," comes through the clear winter air. Blue wings flash in the sun, and the blue jay alights on the snowy lawn, where grain has been scattered to attract the winter birds.

Handsome and alert he stands, the size of a robin or a little larger; bright blue, though lacking the metallic luster of the bluebird. His wings and rounded tail are marked with black and white, the under parts are a dusky white, bill and feet black.

His head is surmounted by a jaunty, upstanding crest, and the black band around the neck, having the appearance of a strap for the crested cap, gives him a smart, military look.

Blue jays are not migratory birds, though they go from one locality to another in search of food. They are seen more often in winter than in summer, this being due to the fact that they keep mostly to the woods during the nesting and molting seasons.

As early in spring as April, the mating birds begin nest-building, sharing the labor. Sometimes in five days, sometimes longer, they build a roomy nest in the crotch of a tree, using sticks, twigs and roots for building materials. The four eggs are a light bluish or greenish gray, speckled with brown.

Near his nest, the blue jay is cautious and quiet, but elsewhere bold, noisy and aggressive. He has not the reputation of being a good bird neighbor, but his beauty brings joy to the eye. He screams, whistles and mimics the calls of other birds.

When the nesting season is over and the young birds are no longer in care, comes the molting season, and whether from motives of vanity or not, the bird keeps to the retirement of the forest until his new coat of feathers is ready for display.

The Adventures of Waddles



IN JANUARY WE OFF HEAR GOOD RESOLUTIONS FOR THE YEAR.

WHEN OTHERS SPOKE IN THIS SAME VEIN, I TOOK OCCASION TO EXPLAIN.

THAT GOOD INTENTIONS NEED OF COURSE, NO TIME OR PLACE TO GIVE THEM FORCE.

was an agitated pause of a few moments and then the Head Mistress rose from her seat behind a table in the center of the platform and invited one of the committee to announce the name of the prize winner.

"I know you are all burning with curiosity to know which review has been chosen for the Howarth Prize," he said, smiling, "but before I let you into the secret I should like to tell you how very agreeably surprised my committee has been at the high standard attained by the winner. The work she has submitted is exceedingly commendable. There is an assured future in the world of letters for this talented young writer."

There was a breathless moment of suspense and then the announcement came in a voice clearly audible to everyone present. "The winner of the Howarth Prize for this year is Tony Lister."

The school broke into a roar of applause, and Louise clasped her friend's arm in congratulation.

"Tony," she whispered, "how splendid for you!"

"It's awfully decent of you," Tony said warmly. "I hear there are quite a number of entrants already; it will be a thrilling moment when the result is read out!"

As they passed hurriedly down the corridor on the way to the studies they came upon two of the Howarth Committee talking together.

"And who is the anonymous author of 'Welcome'?" one of them was saying.

"That's a young girl—still in her teens," came the reply. "One of our most brilliant novelists if she can keep it up. Her name is Daisy Drew."

Peter Patchogue

PETER, although he is a very small squirrel indeed, is a valued and active member of a certain community in the village of Patchogue, on Long Island.

Peter is clad in a warm, soft fluff of lovely gray fur, and he has bright little eyes that look out upon the world with much intelligent interest.

And, despite a most amusing propensity for getting into mischief, Peter has many staunch friends.

For all his small size Peter is no timid, frightened little denizen of the woods; quite the contrary. He has known only kindness and affection from his human acquaintances, and, being an honest little creature, he repays these qualities with a confidence and trust that are beautiful to behold.

Of all his friends, probably the Lady-Who-Lives-on-the-Hill is Peter's dearest friend. It is she who seems best able to understand him, and Peter, to show his appreciation no doubt, has adopted the House-on-the-Hill as his permanent abode.

There he is always sure of a warm welcome, of good food, and friendly words. There is even a tiny ladder built especially for Peter's convenience, up which he may scramble to fore window sill, there to partake of his nuts while the family are at breakfast.

Peter is not, however, without his small faults—due only to ignorance, of course, and once in a while he suffers the consequences of giving way to these less admirable traits.

On a happy day last fall, when Peter was beginning to harbor thoughts of the long winter ahead, when he was beginning to trouble himself to test his supply cache, and to wonder if it would not be just as well to lay up a store against that dark day, the Lady-Who-Lives-on-the-Hill was sitting on a terrace beside her house.

One Day Last Fall

Up bustled Peter, his beady, bright little eyes beaming with importance. Fearlessly and quite certain that his wants would be recognized and met, he boldly approached his friend and took from her hand a large, succulent nut. But, contrary to his usual procedure, he did not sit down on his little haunches to eat it then. Instead, with a most businesslike flourish of his tail, he raced off and busily digging a hiding place for his treasure, covered it carefully with soil, and then, with an air of great personal satisfaction at his own cleverness, came back for more.

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Now, while Peter was thus occupied, another little creature looked wistfully on. This was none other than a graceful little chipmunk, who had benefited from the kindly friendship of the lady. But Chippy was more timid than Peter, more fearful and shrinking and, perhaps, more self-conscious. So naturally enough, he did not profit as greatly as did Peter. But on this day, seeing Peter's fearless actions and noting the reward he too gained confidence. He, too, would take his share of the good things so bountifully supplied for him. Taking courage, he came nearer. With each forward step he became more resolute until at last he was quite at the lady's feet.

At first, Peter did not notice Chippy's approach. He was too busy with his own needs. But when Chippy was just about to receive the luscious big nut, the smiling lady was holding out to him, Peter noticed.

And Peter yielded to a base instinct. With a flash of gray fur and a great gnashing of furious little teeth, he dashed at Chippy so ferociously that the chipmunk dropped his prize and fled in terror.

The lady did not interfere. She was sure that no injustice would be done to Chippy, and she knew also that Peter could not possibly profit from greed and selfishness. She was willing to sit quietly and watch, and see what would happen.

Very disconsolately Chippy sat down at a little distance to reflect. While Peter, with many flips of his tail and much indignant muttering, his fancied grievance, proceeded to take the nuts which were still freely given. With these tucked in his mouth he would run away for 20 or 30 feet to bury them. But let Chippy make so much as a move toward the source of supply and Peter would dash at him a second time.

Chippy sat very still and thought. After a while he observed that whereas Peter kept a strict eye on himself whenever he made a move toward the lady, once Peter had turned his nut the silly thing thought it quite safe and dismissed it from his mind.

Chippy watched his chance. No sooner had Peter deposited the next nut and whirled back for another, than Chippy started, a little streak of striped fur for the spot where the nut was buried. His little paws just flew as they flung aside the dirt. Then, lo! He had the nut.

Peter, all this time, blinded by a momentary sense of greed and selfishness, never even noticed that. But, when he saw the nut which he got his nuts and cached them away, while Chippy, quite unfurried and at his leisure, disinterred them and ate them pensively.

Poor Peter, foolish little Peter, thought the Lady-Who-Lives-on-the-Hill, serving mammon and greed, care and worry, working away so frenziedly to no purpose. Wishing to deprive his little fellow creature of a share of the good things provided for him, he was but serving him without knowing it.

But, of course, the lady also knew that it was only Peter's ignorance. He was giving himself all this needless effort only because he did not understand that there would be a fullness of supply all winter long.

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A Peep Behind the Scenes of a Puppet Show. Note the Right-Hand and Left-Hand "Control" Bars of the Puppeteers.

Backstage With the Marionettes

THOSE who watch the lifelike performance of marionettes from an orchestra seat little suspect the intense concentration demanded of the puppeteers behind the scenes. For in order to give a convincing performance the puppeteer must literally throw his whole being into the marionette whose actions he controls.

And results are usually amazing. The whole personality of an expert puppet master (or mistress) is reflected in the Lilliputian actors. "Certain mannerisms, gestures, intonations of voice, though reduced to the proportions of the 18-inch marionette, are those of the personality that guides it. So pronounced are these effects in some cases that a practiced observer can at once detect which puppeteer is animating certain marionettes, even though the latter

are frequently changed, and the puppeteer is not visible.

The stage, properties, and equipment are of course special, and carried with the show. Two parallel bridges a few feet above the stage, but invisible to the audience, support the puppeteers. The marionettes are suspended on a number of stout cords, usually black Japanese fish-line, which is not easily detected against the dark back-drop. The number of strings required depends on the character of the marionette. The simplest requires seven strings, and as many as 17 are used, as in the cases of a many-legged dragon. At the upper end the strings are attached to short bars, one for each hand of the puppeteer. Occasionally a cross-bar is used. In general practice the left-hand control, as the bar is called, supports the body, head and arms, and the right-hand the legs and feet. These "hook-ups," however, vary with different companies.

While rocking or tilting the bars moves the bodies of the marionettes, the arms, legs, etc., are animated by working individual strings with the fingers. This demands the utmost precision, for a variation of a fraction of an inch in a string might mar an otherwise convincing performance. Six months of rehearsal are required to achieve even a plausible act, and years of actual experience to perfect this unique profession. Applicants with stage training are preferred, since they are familiar with the business of the drama.

Sometimes, though not often, in the midst of a performance a string becomes tangled and it is necessary for the puppeteer to break it at once to save the situation. As these strings are extremely tough, only the desperation of the moment gives strength enough to snap them, and the performance goes on, the lapse being covered by instant action on the part of the puppeteer.

In shifting from one actor to another, the puppeteer must also change his character to that of the marionette. This demands a complete change in tone of voice and stage business. On the speaking stage an actor has at least time to adjust himself to the new rôle while changing costumes.

Greatest care must be taken that only the marionette who is "speaking" moves, otherwise the illusion is destroyed, for the audience is in doubt as to which one is talking. When this rule is maintained, a few minutes after the curtain goes up and the audience begins to live in the spirit of the play, the voice seems actually to issue from the lips of the marionette, and instead of an inanimate thing of wood and silk, it becomes endowed with life.

When not before the footlights, the marionettes are suspended on a rack behind the stage, waiting their cues. At night they are inclosed in cloth bags in which they also travel, snugly asleep in a trunk, from city to city.

Here you have a splendid exhibition of handwork done by boys. Study it, then see if you cannot improve it. You may strike some very good idea while you are at it. Remember the world is getting smaller every day. You are in close touch with foreign lands and anything you invent will quickly spread its wings all over the world, so that you can do world work even though you are boys."

Sir Robert said he had heard that a prize for "Yankee Ingenuity" had been won by a Boy Scout who made a bridge which was found to embody a number of new ideas in engineering. "A German boy," he said, "invented a very great, though small thing—the mouth organ. I play it myself, and it is a very fine instrument. The boy's father told him to get out of the house and he went up into a pigeon loft where he manufactured the first harmonica. Fifty-million are now sold annually in every country in the world. There is a chance for every one of you boys to invent something good—something better than a mouth organ."

People should be taught under this plan that prohibition is sound economic policy, because it prevents waste, makes labor more efficient, releases capital for productive enterprise, reduces the cost of government and adds to savings. Money spent for liquor cannot be spent for the necessities of life.

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The Mail Bag

Frohnhof-in-Esch, Rhineland, Germany

(Translated from the German)

Dear American Boys:

Who wishes to exchange with a reader of the interesting paper The Christian Science Monitor, fine colored and photographed views of all countries, also stamps etc.? Everybody writing to me will surely get an answer. Please write to me—you may write in German, Dutch or English.

I am 16 years old and have beautifully photographed cards from the country along the Rhine, from Holland, Rumania and other places. Therefore, dear boys, let us exchange them.

Your friend,
Martin L.
Antwerp, New York

Dear Editor:

We all like the Monitor, Snubs and Waddles, and the Mail Bag. My Mother is very fond of the Parent Column and The Home Forum. The Monitor is our only newspaper and is sure very helpful.

We have made many pretty trips during this summer to the Thousand Islands, Crystal Lake and Palm's Lake. At the present time the fields and forests are very beautiful and their many-colored costumes, which we all so much enjoy, as we are great lovers of nature.

Would any one care to write to me?
Alice Z.
[Alice's letter has, you see, been waiting for some time to find a place in the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I have never seen any letters in the Monitor from Oklahoma so I thought I would write.

I am in junior high school now and I am taking typewriting. I thought now would be a nice time to write to the Monitor on the typewriter.

This summer I went to visit my aunt and she took me to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and New Orleans, La. We drove through and we had to go over three ferries. When we arrived at New Orleans we decided to go a little farther and drove on to the ocean. That was the first time I had ever been in the ocean and I tried to swim but always a big wave would come and push me back and give me a mixture of salt water.

I should like to correspond with some little girl who lives in New York or California. I am 13 years old.
Margaret C.
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for The Christian Science Monitor, for The Home Forum and the poems, and, last but not least, for the Mail Bag. This department of The Christian Science Monitor is a very wonderful thing. It not only gives enjoyment to its readers young or old, but it brings the boys and girls of the world nearer and nearer together through correspondence.

Dallas is a very beautiful city with its tall sky line unmarred by the smoke of factories. Dallas requires factories to build smokestacks which carry away the smoke that so often ruins the white sky line of a city.

The citizens of Dallas are truly proud of the reclaiming of the Trinity River Bottoms that is under way now. When completed this will really make Dallas the "New York of the South."

I am 13 years old and should like to correspond with girls in any part of the world. I am interested in any form of sports, stamp collecting, music and just anything that interests anyone my age. I also speak French.

If you please send in your full name and address, Mary T. P., to:
Racine, Wis.

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old and I live in Racine, which is the second largest city in Wisconsin. There are many lakes in Wisconsin, and it is called by some the prettiest state in the Union.

There is a lake near Racine where we have a cottage. It is called Eagle Lake because the eagles used to nest there, and it is still surrounded by dense woods.

I used to have a dog named Nicky, but had to sell him. The other day when I was down town I met him and his new master, and even though it has been over two years since we met last, he recognized me, and I had all I could do to keep my balance.

I would like the boy who wrote me from England would write again and send me his address.
Raiph C.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

Since I have lived out here in the Pacific Northwest all my life—18 years—I should like to know more about the East. I hope to study either in Los Angeles or New York next summer, and I should very much like to correspond with some girls living in those cities—in any cities for that matter. And I should like some French girl to write to me, because I am very much interested in French. I am also interested in

Answer to "Shuffly" puzzle published Dec. 27:
1, Palm—lamp; 2, Nile—line; 3, Page—gate; 4, Spot—post; 5, Step—step; 6, Tale—late; 7, Kiln—link; 8, Mile—lime; 9, Tome—mote.

THE HOME FORUM

The Craftsman's Pride and Pleasure

THE English language has lost a beautiful term in relinquishing the older sense of the word "mystery" as applied to a handicraft, trade, or occupation. Etymologically, this old and forgotten word had no connection whatever with that of the same spelling and pronunciation which we still retain, for it derived from the Latin *ministerium*, meaning service, whereas the still existing word comes from the Greek *mysterion*, to close the lips or eyes. In the accidental identity of the two words, however, an opportunity was offered, although it was seldom taken, for a deeply significant and instructive paragon. English speakers of Shakespeare's time, when they referred to the "mystery" or craft of the shoemaker, or the "mystery" of the actor, must have felt the influence and suggestion of the other word—must have been reminded, that is, of the fact that in every handicraft there is always, to those who stand outside of it, not only "mystery" to human needs but also something strange and hidden, something in the nature of a trade secret, something, in short, which is mysterious. It would have been well if we could have kept that fine old word, so echoing with noble overtones. It would be good for us in more ways than one if we could still speak without self-consciousness of the shoemaker's mystery, of the carpenter's mystery, and of the mystery of the goldbeater; for in such use of the term we should be saying two things at once, or at least reminding ourselves that every special skill is worthy of respect because it ministers or serves and because it is based upon a knowledge or technical proficiency of a few persons.

At the time when this older sense of the word "mystery" was still current, it was sustained by an institution universal throughout Europe and Great Britain. Perhaps it is the loss of this institution, indeed, that has brought about the loss of the word. The guilds of craftsmen in the Middle Ages were "mysteries" in a double sense to the outer world, for, in the first place, they served that world by preserving and practicing all the arts and crafts, and, in the second, they guarded very jealously the secrets of the technique by which their work was done. Every guild was a little world in itself, hard to enter, almost impossible to learn, a microcosm with laws of its own, with its own system of rewards and punishments, with a very keen and constant esprit de corps. The most important characteristic of the men who composed these guilds was a great pride and joy in their workmanship. This was apparently quite sufficient to them, and they seem to have cared for little else. A member of the Guild or Mystery of Silversmiths had no wish for social or political distinction; it was enough for him to be a good silversmith, to rise slowly and patiently through the ranks of apprentice, journeyman, and finally to the dignity of the master

workman, and then, when he had attained this highest goal of ambition, to produce works that would bring credit to the craft and to train younger men to do likewise. In this he found a fair livelihood, but he found also the joy of co-operating in a common cause, the joy of rivalry and emulation, the joy of self-expression. His social duty and his private pleasure were one and the same thing; his business and his recreation coincided; he had one single task and game—to turn out good work in silver. Other tasks were for other hands, and his own competence, with the memory of what it had cost him, gave him a deep respect for honest workmanship wherever he found it; but he never sighed to make violins or play them or to rule empires instead of shaping silver goblets. We may conclude that he was a happy man. He had a mystery.

One thing he knew as well as anyone on earth, one thing he was sure about, upon one very intricate set of technical processes and aesthetic rules he was as good an authority as you could find between East and West. Out of his serene and entirely modest awareness of his own powers was bred a tone of quiet confidence and a wholly justifiable pride. He knew to a nicety what he could do, and he knew the worth of his own skill. In this knowledge there was a suggestion of aristocracy, of the aristocracy which is based upon service, but there was no hint of self-seeking.

During the best periods of the guild system, at any rate, the craftsman's delight in doing superlatively excellent work was not due to any notion that it would bring him fame as an individual, for his name would never be known. His pleasure was chiefly that of exerting his powers to the uttermost, and, in addition, it was that of gaining credit for his guild and his city. Such and such a superb dinner service of heavy plate would be known everywhere as coming, not from his hand, but from Nuremberg or Venice, as the case might be; and this was enough for him. That admirable mounting of the unicorn's horn which was to lie in the king's treasury did not bear his name; it was enough that it represented worthily the silversmiths of Florence.

In thinking back rather wistfully to the heyday of the medieval mysteries, we are likely to be impressed, first of all, by the fact that craftsmen who composed them were never known to strike for higher wages. One reason for this, of course, was that they controlled the price of their wares by the only justifiable form of monopoly—unrivaled skill, the excellence of their workmanship acting as an effective discouragement to ignorant competition. But there was an even better reason than this for the industrial peace that reigned during the time of the craftsman's guilds, and that was that each and every member found his happiness not in the wage but in the work. One might certainly say, indeed, that he was interested in good wages chiefly as an earnest that he had done his work well, and also because they enabled him to strive toward still greater heights. We should be able to infer this, if there were no other means of knowing it, from the fact that the craftsman's guilds were almost always organized as societies, and that they were not primarily concerned with cash payment but with something more important. These things were excellently done because they were done with love, with priestly devotion. We may well say that each of them is the product of a mystery.

The institution of the guild as a working organization has been gone for almost three centuries, but it left its teaching behind. Here and there, particularly in the cities which have maintained an unbroken tradition since the Middle Ages, one finds craftsmen who do their work as a mystery, that is, with love, with pride and therefore with a consummate skill for which no reward in money can ever be an adequate return. They do not expect or even seek an adequate return in terms of money for they are paid by their work itself. One is a silversmith, another a maker of boots and shoes, another a designer of costumes, another a cook, and still another a poet, and there is nothing grotesque or fantastic in this. Here and there, the poet and the cook who do their utmost not for the sake of pecuniary reward but for the pure delight in excellence—who work, as the Italians say, *con amore*—belong together. They are fellow members of a great inclusive guild comprising workers of all sorts, a guild which is to the rest of the world more and more of a "mystery," the high and honorable guild of those who do their work for the love of the working.

I. P. S. E.

Prelude

The young snow comes on snugly slipped feet—
Races the lilliput, waddlingly
Down by the valley path; a lonely child
With the gray scart of the wind in his fingers.
He will seek out the darkened window ledges
Where no hand has set a warm lamp burning;
He will lie down to rest in shadowed doorways
Where he is sure no steps will be returning.
Only to quiet will he give his magic,
Only into the lap of silence spill
His pale laughter, and then turn shyly homeward,
Leaving the world pure white and softly still.

SARAH LITVICK.

Glancing Back

It has been a still autumn, a quiet leisurely transition from summer to winter, with few winds to ruffle the tranquillity of the scene, to push and hurry this delightful intermediary season out of the picture. The late fruit was gathered and stored in order, with no sense of confusion because cold weather lurked around the corner of the next day; and in early December a friend had gathered enough spinach from the open garden to serve to his mother for luncheon.

True, there has been one little snowstorm, just enough to remind the children to take out and polish up last year's sled or walk clated to the country hardware store and buy a brand new shiny one. But not enough to make much heavy shoveling of paths, or stamping of feet before crossing the threshold. Indoors, there has occasionally been a hearth fire, but more for its cheer and gracious accompaniment to the evening's radio music than because warmth was needed.

Also it has been noticed this year that people who move to the city for the winter have made many and varied excuses for deferring the departure a few weeks. Mrs. D.'s new house in town is not quite ready for occupancy; the tenants who sublet the L's apartment have not vacated; and so it goes. Any reason to justify this lingering but the actual one. Like the very air which hangs so dreamily about we are holding our breath and waiting for fear of breaking the spell of so much loveliness of abruptly ending this gracious dispensation.

Of course, it is plain that with the holidays here winter must be here, that at any moment he will come out of hiding and call to more serious duties. But today at least the window is open, the trees, like gray sentinels, stand erect, almost as though they expected to be fitted for their spring uniforms; and just now a cock crowed.

The Clermont's Story

Livingston set about obtaining the exclusive right to navigate the waters of New York State by vessels propelled by steam. Fulton drew a model for an engine and sent it to James Watt to be built; then he hurried to New York and set about building his model. The boat was to be called the Clermont, in honor of Chancellor Livingston's country place on the Hudson.

Fulton engaged Charles Brown, a shipbuilder on the East River, to make the hull of the boat. In due time the engine arrived, and as the next day's flotilla. Yet the officer had told enough for us to know that the preparations were far advanced. They had been planned months before. The first step had been the allotment of sectors of the broad pavement of the hillside street, reaching from the piazza up to the church, for purposes of decoration. The engineers, artists and gardeners of Genzano divide the street among themselves, taking each, or by groups, a space the width between the buildings and varying in depth from twenty to eighty feet. For each such space a colored model is drawn, sometimes of a mere design, sometimes of a pictorial subject. Then they file a requisition for colors of various but exact quantities with which to paint their pictures. But these colors are of pigments which do not find their way to artists' pallets. The colors are prepared in the conservatories, in the gardens and fields, and along the roadsides and under forest trees and among the rocks, everywhere that petals bloom, in nature's own laboratory, for the pictures are to be painted with flowers.

The day before the festival another battalion is mustered, a battalion of women and girls, some on foot, some with donkeys, and the more fortunate though not more willing or harder working ones with carts. They deploy in all directions. Flowers have been seeded and pruned and nursed to bloom at this time everywhere about Genzano that flowers are cultivated. But the season is, in fact, one when wild things flower fullest, too. So the women and girls go out to gather not only from the villas and gardens, but from the hills and from the lakeside, from the wooded places and along the roads, and the fair marauders come into town at evening light with their floral loot. Later, when I lay in bed and heard the silence punctuated with the rattle of cart wheels, or with the more delicate patter of an unshod donkey, I could visualize more and more flowers being brought in for the feast.

For those concerned, the next day, the day of innumerable carriages and baskets of flowers must be sorted, all the blue in one place, all the red in another, and so through all the color gamut. Then each separate color must itself be graded in groups from pale to dark. In the morning the spaces in the street are ruled off according to the original allotment, and each one possessed of a space marks off the skeleton of his design on the full scale directly on the pavement. When this is done, comes the next exciting moment, when the pigments, that is to say, the flowers, are distributed, and suddenly the whole length of the street becomes a disciplined splash of color. At three precisely the artists begin to paint their pictures. At dawn, too, the little town, at other times so drowsy, is further enlivened by the vanguard of the crowds, coming into Genzano from all directions. They line the street, kept off the patterns by ropes of green stretched on both sides in piazza



Round Tower Gateway of Carisbrooke Castle.

Painting With Flowers

On the way up to Genzano we overtook women and girls carrying and carting flowers, first evidence of the next day's flotilla. Yet the officer had told enough for us to know that the preparations were far advanced. They had been planned months before.

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to church, moving from panel to panel, watching and admiring the skill with which the designs are brought out. Meantime the town adorns itself, the windows are flung open, and over the little iron balconies are draped rugs and tapestries or any bit of colored fabric that will lend gala to the scene.

The floral work is expertly and quickly done. From three to four hours are sufficient for the frail mosaics of petals to reveal their completed designs. . . . Never for two years are the pictures alike, it is said.

As the last artist withdraws and the completed works of all are wholly revealed, the activity of the crowd increases. As it rushes from one picture to another, it laughs and points, and gasps and exclaims, with well-justified surprise and appreciation. No more extraordinary effect in floral decoration can be imagined, than this broad street carpeted with flowers and tilted so that the whole assembly of designs may be seen at once.—PAUL WILSTACH, in "An Italian Holiday."

Stevenson the Scot

"Two things about Stevenson that were innate, ingrained, and ineradicable were his Scotchness and his passion for outdoor life and activity. He himself speaks somewhere of his Scotchness as 'tending to intermittency'; and no doubt his adventurous readiness to adapt himself to new environments and experiments, his frequentation of France and America and absorbing pursuit of letters, not merely as a vocation or means of self-expression or appeal, but as a fine art deliberately practised in the spirit and familiar company of artists, had done something to modify it in unessential, had superficially tempered the Scot in him with alien elements. But elsewhere he writes of himself as haunted about the heart all the while, even in the midst of the distractions and delights of his new tropical home, by yearnings after that 'cold, auld huddle of bare hills,' his true, stern and naked motherland. And not only did he remain frankly Scotch to the end in the accent of his speech and the racy, full-blooded human quality of his humour: in the vital depths of his being he was the true descendant of his stern-conscience, indomitably hardy and strenuous, coast-haunting, light-building Northern forbears.

"Elemental and unobscured human nature, the seaman, and the husbandman and the shepherd and the smith . . . these and the varied company with which he peopled in imagination the historic past, were all more . . . significant to him than were the majority among the comfortable classes of his contemporaries. Neither by gift nor choice had he the makings of an attentive student of these, with their uneventful wars . . . uneventful at any rate on the surface—with their . . . niceties and nuances of smooth everyday intercourse and incident, their pettinesses of social competition and intrigue, their intricacies and delicacies of reticent pathos and subdued romance and emotion conventionally schooled and harnessed."

SIDNEY COLVIN, quoted in "The Colvins and Their Friends," by E. V. LUCAS.

PERHAPS the most famous place on the quaint and lovely Isle of Wight is the turretted tower of Carisbrooke Castle, with its inner Elizabethan gateway, and its inner portals called the Woodville gateway. The outer entrance bears the date of 1598, while the massive inner Gatehouse, begun at the same time as the Keep, shows the work of different periods, as well as of more recent restoration. From the mound upon which this old Norman tower rises one may obtain a fine perspective view of Newport, and the Medina, with a great sweep of downs stretching around. The moated walls still seem to guard Carisbrooke's inner defenses, and to echo back the clanking sounds of William the Conqueror and his successors who were supposed to have fortified Carisbrooke.

In the days of the Armada, an Italian engineer fortified the inner defenses so strongly that the fortress has had no record of capture. This inner, Woodville Gateway, was built with the round towers of the Elizabethan castle which makes for strength and endurance, while the "grey and ivied walls where ruin greets the eye" add the romance one always looks for where walls and moats and towers stand silent. An encircling woodland which makes part of the massive foundation of the Castle, and mosses and lichens fill the cracks and crannies of ruinous masonry, and ivy in gorgeous autumn tints clothes the towers of the ancient gateway with beauty.

Kings is said to have written part of his "Endymion" at Carisbrooke. "I see Carisbrooke Castle from my window." Anyone who has visited Carisbrooke will always catch fresh glimpses of it from memory's window.

Clearing Off

The birds sing "Clearing Off," hoping about. And waking us with more than usual cheer; Into the west the wind begins to veer. Baffling a white, then brandishing austerly, and Sixth Form boys were asked to stay and join their rambles. But there were other friends in Westmorland. Wordsworth had found the site for him (and what a site it was, with a broad window on the noble cleft of Rydal Beck); and, as a daleman said, "he was terrible friends with the Doctor and Master Southey and Wilson of Elleray and old Hartley Coleridge."

Mary called at Rydal Mount one morning and was favoured by a terrific recitation of the new-born sonnet with which the poet restored the extension of the railway to Windermere—

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault?
Southey, a rather trying visitor, was there sometimes. . . . But Wordsworth was the genius loci. He hailed lay out the garden for them and was full of views about their chimneys—how there was much to be said for a touch of colour in them (the Easedale quarries might supply it) and, as for shape, they had best be half-rounded and half-square. So up they went, a little like a rustic version of a steamboat's funnel—strange monument of Wordsworth's preference in chimneys. . . . But friendship survived these neighbourly differences, and when the poet went up to Oxford for his honorary degree, the Arnolds travelled across from Rugby to see the ceremony in the Sheldonian. For Fox How, no less than Rugby, was a rare factory of friendships.—PHILIP GIBBELL, in "Bonnet and Shawl."

J. B. DEER.

English Singers

Your voices gently blending
Fall sweetly on the ear.
And wake bright Merrie England—
Agone three hundred year;
Through stately motet, madrigal,
And rippling roundelay
With kaleidoscopic swiftness
You paint Queen Bess's day.
The vigor, grace and beauty
That circled round her throne
Are restored us whole and beauteous
In your tapestry of tone.

J. B. DEER.

Succeeding Years

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO SINGLE day of passing time can be in itself different from all other days; but men have a custom of opening anew the coming year, and of visioning themselves a greater measure of the good which they have longed for but may have failed to grasp, while at the same time turning away, so far as they may, from the mistakes, the disappointments, or the failures which, as they believe, have marked the days that are gone.

There is rarely any profit in looking backward and living over again in memory the sorrows or failures of the past, except in an effort to learn from such experiences how to avoid their repetition by forsaking the mistaken thinking which may have occasioned them. Oftentimes, however, there may be gleaned from a survey of former days much gladdening encouragement with which to face the future, in recalling the good that has blessed the past; for the good alone endures, and alone furnishes a basis for progress.

Retrospection at the juncture of the old and the new year may show that chastening and gratitude both have their uses in inclining thought more and more to the spiritual and permanent, and divorcing it from belief in and love of the material. Of these views through the door that stands between what is past and what is appearing in the calendar of time, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330): "It is good to talk with our past hours, and learn what report they bear, and how they might have reported more spiritual growth. With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being."

Christian Science reveals the changeless foundation from which one may regard the past, the present, and the future with the calm assurance of the supremacy of good. God alone is good; and through the eter-

nal years His goodness is real and is perpetually expressed, unfolding in ever fresh and holy ways. This is the eternal truth which Christ Jesus revealed, and which Christian Science elucidates. It is the truth which enabled Paul with glorious courage to declare, "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

With this eternal foundation upon which to base all one's thinking, how truly each one may determine to maintain the good which has been unfolded, and start out again with each new year to find and to prove that good alone is real. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246): "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal." Since, then, good does not change with the passing of time, but is eternal and ever expressed, each one may dwell in his thinking with all that is beautiful and holy and gladness, thus more clearly bringing into human experience the present goodness of God, and gaining a purer faith in the endlessness of God's unfolding blessings.

There is no limit to divine good. There is no door that can be closed against the ever unfolding bliss of associating one's thinking with God, infinite divine Love. One may determine with holy zeal to cease limiting God in his thinking, and to open his heart to receive the new inspiration and joy of the unfolding good into which perfect obedience to God will lead. Holding this attitude toward God and the ever present Christ, Truth, as God's manifestation, one may know with ever increasing certainty that, as Paul said, "he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."

The succeeding years are surely recording an increasing perception by humanity of the spiritual idea which reflects and expresses God. Willingness to let God's will be done, to let His wise plan unfold, rolls away the stone of discouragement and depression and hopelessness; and when the human yields to the divine, there comes the beautiful miracle, the change from pain to peace, from fear to glad assurance that spiritual man continuously walks with God. Thus dwelling constantly in one's thinking with all that is beautiful and lovely and good and true, one increasingly experiences the truth which Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health (p. 246): "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Christian Science Monitor, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

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Full leather, stiff cover, 1 in d i a Bible paper, size as cloth edition	4.00
Moore's pocket edition, Oxford 1 in d i a Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50
FOR THE BLIND	
In Revised Braille grade and a Half	
Five Volumes	\$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 450 pages	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 450 pages	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston, when the post went up to Oxford for his honorary degree, the Arnolds travelled across from Rugby to see the ceremony in the Sheldonian. For Fox How, no less than Rugby, was a rare factory of friendships.—PHILIP GIBBELL, in "Bonnet and Shawl."

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

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If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . . \$3.00 Three months . . . \$1.25 Six months . . . \$2.00 Single copies, 5 cents

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GERMANY: 9, Place de la Fontaine, Bonn
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HOLLAND'S NEW RADIO STATION TAKING TRAFFIC

Most Advanced Ideas Incorporated in Flexible New Noordwijk Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
THE HAGUE—Holland has a new up-to-date radio receiving station built in the virgin dunes of Noordwijk bordering the North Sea, far from motorcars and other objects which interfere with a regular undisturbed reception of the waves. Receiving the long waves between 2000 and 20,000 meters is a subterranean system of long brass wires combined with two antennae 40 meters high. For short waves, 15-20 meters, two horizontal and three dipole antennae, and 12 Beverage antennae are employed. In this way four different stations may be heard at the same time.

In the hall where the receiving takes place four different groups of receiving sets are placed: (1) European short wave; (2) European long wave; (3) Transatlantic short wave; (4) Transatlantic long wave.

Everything is transmitted to Amsterdam, where the whole service is concentrated. A tape recorder is responsible for writing down the words which may come in at a speed of 200 a minute. Amsterdam has a direct connection with the Kootwijk radio station where a repetition of a part of the message can be asked for immediately in case such becomes necessary as a result of want of clarity or mistakes.

Radio-telephony has spread considerably during recent years. The following figures show this better than words. In July 1923 the number of words received by radio from the Dutch East Indies amounted to 4000; in July 1924, 31,000; in July 1925, 25,000; the same amount in July of the next year. Then comes a jump to 92,000 for July, 1927, while it was 165,000 during July of the current year.

Noordwijk is also used for radio-telephony. A service of this kind with the Dutch East Indies—a distance of nearly 8000 miles—will be opened in January, 1929. Holland will then have the most up-to-date long-distance radio-telephony system of the world.

Radio has developed rapidly in this country. Shortly after the war Kootwijk was one of the first radio stations in Holland and it used 300 meters high antennae. Then came Sambeek in Noord-Brabant, ideal for a receiving station, theoretically speaking, but too far from the center of trade and activity of Holland to be practical in the long run.

Meiyendell, near The Hague, was the third stage. However, with the growth of the short-wave system, Meiyendell became too small. Moreover, it was too near the roads where motorcars caused disturbances. Noordwijk up till now was the most advanced station.

Ward Line Orders Two Cuban Liners

Fast Boats to Cost \$5,000,000 Each—To Meet Competition on New York Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
NEW YORK—Two new turbo-electric vessels, representing an investment of \$10,000,000, will be built for the Ward Line by its New York-Havana service, Franklin D. Mooney, president of the company has just announced. The contract has been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, the lowest bidder, who agreed to build the vessels for \$4,500,000 each. The interior decorations and furnishings will make the total cost approximately \$5,000,000 each.

Particularly significant at this time because of the competitive campaign being waged by the Ward and Cunard lines for the New York-Havana passenger traffic, the construction of the new steamships also marks a further trend toward the new type of turbo-electric drives. This form of propulsion is a typical American product, first applied to battleships and then successfully employed by the Panama Pacific Line in its new intercoastal steamships, the California and the Virginia, and to be used in the third vessel, the Pennsylvania.

The new Ward Line vessels will rank with the larger and faster steamships of the American Merchant Marine, and their size indicates the importance, both present and prospective, of the New York-Havana freight and passenger business in the opinion of the company. Their construction was made possible by the liberal terms of the Jones-White Marine Act, which has given a new impulse to American shipping.

The vessels will be 508 feet in length, with seven decks. Each vessel will have accommodations for 378 first class and 90 tourist class passengers, and will have a total of 335,000 cubic feet of cargo space, including 24,000 cubic feet for moving fruits north and meats south, and 84,000 feet of cooled air refrigerated space.

With a speed of 20 knots, the vessels are expected to cut the running time from New York to Havana to 60 hours.

Motor Trucks

Will Police Air

Roaming Monitors to Check Accuracy of Transmitting Stations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—Traveling monitors of the air in the form of automobile trucks will soon be dispatched to different parts of the United States to maintain a check upon radio transmitting stations. The six cars, for which new frequency and field strength measuring devices are being manufactured at the Westinghouse plant in Springfield, Mass., will be on the job late in January, according to W. M. Terrell, chief radio supervisor of the Department of Commerce.

One of the cars is at Springfield to have the parts properly fitted. Three are at Detroit, awaiting the arrival of the material so that S. W. Edwards, district supervisor, and his staff may begin installing it. Another is at San Francisco and the sixth is in Atlanta. Though there are no radio supervisory districts in the six trucks will be available to patrol them. They will operate out of Baltimore, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, Detroit and Kansas City, according to the district supervisors. The Kansas City truck is destined for the new office just opened there and will cover the corn belt region. When the Dallas truck and its two inspectors is ready to leave from Detroit, arrangements will have been completed for the opening of a new office there, Mr. Terrell said.

The trucks are to be equipped with the most modern apparatus for determining how true radio transmitting stations are to their wave assignment and whether they are exceeding their authorized power outputs. At the present time, all frequency deviations are being measured on sets in the offices of the district supervisors and the reports are being forwarded to the Federal Radio Commission.

New Job: Putting Covers on Bills

Government Testing Protective Coatings for Paper Money

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—To prolong the working career of the paper dollar, the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are co-operating in a study of protective coatings.

By use of paper with increased fiber strength, the proportion of paper money that is redeemed because it is torn has been reduced until it is almost negligible. Most of the currency now withdrawn from circulation is declared unfit because of oil or grease stains, dirt, creasing and other evidences of surface wear.

At present notes are resized with animal glue, but the demands of large-scale production have prevented the employment of the drying methods that are essential for preserving in full improvements contributed by the glue.

Various lacquers and varnishes have been studied. The varnishes tried have been found to make the surfaces somewhat sticky when warm and to increase the brittleness of the notes. Several lacquers were discarded because of strong odors and the glossy surfaces they imparted to the bills. One has been found which forms a closely attached, invisible film that is free from gloss or stickiness and experts are now experimenting to determine whether sealing with numbering inks will satisfactorily adhere to the treated surfaces.

TRAFFIC OF SWEDEN AND LATVIA GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
STOCKHOLM—According to the Latvian Minister to Sweden, Charles Zarine, a decided increase is recorded of traffic between Sweden and Latvia. The Riga line of the Svea Company is year by year increasing its tonnage and passenger service.

In connection with the development in Latvia and the exchange of art exhibitions now taking place between the two countries, the minister recalled the fact that once Latvia was visited by the Riga opera, and that as the result of his long, adventurous trip home from Riga "The Flying Dutchman" was written.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Gesner Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. W. H. Davis, Oshkosh, Wis.; Miss Elizabeth Davis, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Margaret V. Marquette, New York; Mrs. E. Kinsman, South Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. H. Mather, Reading, Mass.; Miss Mabel A. Mather, Reading, Mass.; Mrs. E. H. Patch, Arlington, Mass.; Mrs. K. G. Oliver, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. J. H. Filton, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Crow, Shreveport, La.

ALBERTA LOOKS WESTWARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
EDMONTON, Alta.—The face of Alberta is turned westward instead of eastward, declared J. E. Brownlee, the Premier, in a recent speech at Vancouver. Prior to 1923, he said, Alberta looked down the narrow strip of steel rails that led to Fort William and other eastern centers. Today the hope of the Province lies in the development of the Pacific.

COLORIMETER PERMITS COLOR DUPLICATION

Wavelengths of Various Colors Measured and Recorded

Exact duplication of any color at any time and at any place has been made possible by a new "colorimeter" or "spectrophotometer" built by the General Electric Company which eliminates human judgment and automatically, rapidly and precisely measures the wavelengths of colors of any substance. Not only does it measure a color accurately but it makes a record by which it is possible to reproduce it.

The instrument utilizes a combination of an optical system and electrical devices whereby the specimen color to be analyzed is illuminated by a ribbon-filament incandescent lamp. Magnesium carbonate, the whitest substance known, is used as the standard of comparison in the laboratory instrument.

The light from the incandescent lamp is directed perpendicularly across the specimen and the magnesium carbonate standard, and after reflection from them, enters the slit of an ordinary spectrograph system.

Immediately in front of the slit is a rotating glass disk having alternate silvered and transparent segments. The disk is so located that light from the standard enters the slit when a transparent segment is in the beam, and light from the specimen when a silvered segment is in the beam.

The spectrograph system disperses the light and a second slit selects the proper wavelength band. Light passing through the second slit falls on a photoelectric tube which receives monochromatic light of a wavelength, light of pulsating intensity when the standard and specimen reflect different amounts of light in the spectral region.

This pulsating light intensity is changed to a pulsating current by the photoelectric tube, and the signal is then employed to run a small motor. This motor actuates a shutter in the beam between the light source and the standard, and automatically finds a position where the pulsations of the light cease. This position is a function of the characteristics of the photoelectric tube.

A pen, attached to the mechanism controlling the shutter, records the reflecting power of the specimen on the rotating drum. A second motor rotates the drum, and the signal is sent across the spectrum, thus giving a complete color analysis in less than a minute.

WHERE YOU MAY BUY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

ENGLAND

LONDON

Acton—W. H. Smith & Son, 7 Royal Parade, High St.

Barnet—W. H. Smith & Son, 22 Bedford Hill, High St.

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Advertisements under this heading appear at 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE
PASADENA SELECTED REAL ESTATE SALES
MRS. MONTGOMERY, with
PASADENA, California
137 North Marengo Ave. Tel. 7189

Pasadena Rentals
Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your requirements.

Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Angeles
Wakefield 2156

SALESMEN WANTED
Establish with large industries: 371 Best products, 100% commission. 40% commission. Advance on sales; exclusive territory; full management training. References. 10000 Quebec Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Local Classified
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COUNTRY BOARD
GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)—Furnished, 100% commission. 40% commission. Advance on sales; exclusive territory; full management training. References. 10000 Quebec Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency) 650 W. 14th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COURT 1534

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COURT 1534

PAINTING AND DECORATING
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Painting, papering, etc. Tel. HARVARD 2230.

PAYING GUESTS
Mills View
A home for those who are accustomed to the refinements and comforts of life.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.

HAIRDRESSERS
HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 624 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marceling a specialty.

HOISE OF BEAUTY
Finger Waving
1967 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Regent 7503

MINERVA BARBER SHOP
212 Huntington Ave., Boston (Minerva Hotel) Barbering—Manicuring—Our Specialty

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107 Falmouth St., Tel. Jack Bay 4300
27 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706

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2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 4271
3 Avenue de l'Opera, Gutenberg 4271

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11, rue de la Harpe, Tel. 23-4000
11, rue de la Harpe, Tel. 23-4000

NEW YORK
994 Fox Blvd., Tel. 9-1000
106 Security Bld., Tel. Miami 9158

CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bld., Tel. 7182
1490 Union Trust Bld., Tel. Cherry 7699

KANSAS CITY
442 Bank Bld., Tel. 102-7071
405 Continental Bld., Tel. Victor 3702

ST. LOUIS
457 Van Nuys Bld., Tel. Trinity 3004
300 Skinner Bld., Tel. Main 3004

PHILADELPHIA
1709 Hiway Bld., Tel. Chestnut 5173
1022 Am. Bank Bld., Tel. Beacon 9093

PORTLAND, ORE.
Ponce de Leon did not know that the sunning of Florida is "The Fountain of Youth"

WINSLOW & WESTON
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, suburban home on Monroe Ave., 6 rooms, all latest in plumbing, electric lights, furnace, 2 full length mirrors, large lot 60x150; cost \$10,000; will sell for \$7500 to save foreclosure; will take small payment down. Call Monroe 5400. MRS. L. TAYLOR.

ROOMS TO LET
NEW YORK CITY.—Furnished room in steam heated apartment, bath and telephone, for gentleman, 207 Grandwood Ave. Phone Tupper 2607-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
COLORED chauffeur, 23, single, living with family, desire position. ARTHUR STEAD, 10 Hingham St., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. Ref. 10.

EXECUTIVE
Business man of sound judgment, proven and developed, experience along sales promotion lines; able producer of letters and literature; excellent correspondent; of real value to small, progressive concern. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

VERMONTERS GET CHECKS
BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Government checks totaling \$188,626.60 have been mailed to landowners in Underhill, Jericho and Bolton to pay for 6007 feet of land taken by the Federal Government, through condemnation proceedings, for use as an artillery range, it was announced here.

DOG-SLED MILITARY WORKS NORTH
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

Bulgaria and Its Terrorists

THE Bulgarian people are now trying to cope with a faction that has long disturbed their country, namely the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, the most powerful band of trained terrorists in Europe.

The existence of a society of revolutionists is a phenomenon by no means peculiar to Bulgaria. Such revolutionists have been active in Italy, Greece and Serbia, as well as in Rumania and Hungary and other countries. They are often among a nation's "heroes." Almost every subjugated people reaches a stage in its historical development at which it resorts to revolutionary methods in order to attain freedom. There are still men in Serbia and Greece who boast that they have been "comitadjis" or terrorists. They are honored by state and nation.

However, it has rarely happened that a revolutionary society has acquired such power as in Bulgaria, where the organization has been a dominating force for over a third of a century. It first appeared in European Turkey and was founded by those Bulgarians who wanted at all costs to gain freedom from the Turks. The "enslaved" Bulgarians lived in an area known as Macedonia and were well over 1,000,000 in number. Naturally the revolutionists in Turkey were supported by the people and the governments of free Bulgaria, from which they were separated only by a state border. Similar organizations in Macedonia were supported by the Serbian and Greek governments.

During the last five years the Organization of Macedonian Revolutionists in Bulgaria has perpetrated many brutal acts, much more frequently directed against Bulgarians and against fellow Macedonians than against the Serbian "oppressors." They have quarreled among themselves and one faction after another has been annihilated. All the older leaders, without exception, have fallen at the hands of treacherous comrades, and now the movement is in the hands of a violent young man, Ivan Mihailoff, and his fanatical youthful companions. The whole organization operates from Bulgaria, principally from Sofia. At times it seems that its chief aim is not to liberate Macedonia from Serbia but to dominate Bulgarian politics.

Its acts have become so flagrant and revolting that many Bulgarians have become thoroughly aroused and want to put an end to it. Several influential Bulgarians have begun a campaign against it. In fact, not a few leading Macedonians are vigorously opposing the drastic methods of Ivan Mihailoff. But the task these reformers have undertaken is difficult and dangerous. In the first place the Macedonian movement has the semblance of a patriotic cause. It appeals to energetic Bulgarians who aspire to gather all their brothers into a free and united kingdom. There are many Bulgarians in Rumania, Serbia and Greece, and naturally most Bulgarians want to liberate them and unite the districts in which they live with the mother country. Most nations in a similar situation would experience similar patriotic feelings. So it follows that every Bulgarian who opposes the Macedonians goes against his natural inclinations and feelings. And besides, by such opposition he might find that he was playing into the hands of the enemies of Bulgaria. And it must also be added that one risks his life if he opposes the organization. So Bulgaria is in a dilemma.

Nevertheless the people there more resolutely than ever before are endeavoring to cope with the difficulty. Unity, to be sure, does not exist in the government regarding this matter. Unity does not exist among the active and reserve officers, among the organized under-officers, among the members of Parliament, in the press. No group is wholeheartedly opposed to the Macedonian terrorists. Still, prominent Bulgarians are more openly, bravely and insistently working for the absolute supremacy of law and order than ever before. And it is to be believed that the power of the Macedonian revolutionists in Bulgaria will presently be appreciably curbed. Until such a curbing takes place Bulgaria's progress, internally and externally, will be slow. When it is brought about not only will Bulgaria gain, but the Macedonian problem itself will be more sympathetically examined by the outside world, and the "Macedonian cause" will receive a more favorable hearing.

The Rule of Law

A RECENT incident in which a man was stopped by the police for riding a bicycle with the lamp unit, and was then allowed to proceed upon his way without further interference when he was discovered to be the butler of a person of importance, has aroused a good deal of amused interest in England. The whole affair was, of course, very much in the nature of a joke, and is not in any way significant of the administration of justice. Even the most trivial departure from the strictest legality in matters like this, however, is of importance, because such things have a considerable unconscious effect upon public opinion; and a correspondent has therefore very properly drawn attention to the fact that in the United States all men equally, irrespective of station, are con-

stitutionally subject to the law, except for certain limited temporary immunities for members of Congress.

This is a valuable privilege which the citizens of the United States and of Great Britain should be all the more vigilant in guarding because it is one that their European neighbors do not share with them. In most other countries there exists the "droit administratif," a special code for public officials. The attempt to introduce such an institution into the English-speaking nations was promptly suppressed as soon as it was made, immediately after the foundation of the New England colonies, and it has never been repeated.

As a corollary of this essential feature of both nations, it is also impossible for a man to be legally punished in any way except for a definite breach of the law established in the ordinary manner before an ordinary court. This again even today is not generally characteristic of European countries.

The degree to which theoretical privileges afforded by the constitutions of Great Britain and the United States become actual realities depends upon how the law is administered by the judges; and one of the best guarantees of just administration in the future is the feeling of confidence in the judiciary which is engendered by a tradition of good administration in the past. This is a tradition which England and the United States can confidently claim.

In 1798 Theobald Wolf Tone was condemned to execution by a court-martial for introducing French troops into Ireland in time of war. A few minutes before execution was to take place Curran, Tone's counsel, pleaded that his client, not being a member of the British army, was not subject to martial law. The argument was allowed, and the most extraordinary expedients (the officer in charge of the execution was arrested) were resorted to in order that Tone's life might be saved. All this was done, at a time of national crisis, for the protection of a man convicted unmistakably of high treason, because the manner of that conviction was not in strict consonance with the letter of the law.

The case of Tone is one of the most striking examples of the rule of law in the history of either the United States or Britain, but it is an entirely typical example of their methods of administering justice. It is of the highest moment in a tradition that the law shall be equally binding on all persons and at all times.

How to Study Prohibition

THE purpose of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to make an investigation into the operation of laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic in all countries is wholly laudable. The organization enjoys the support of men of vast financial resources, and its ample funds have hitherto been employed in a futile warfare upon the prohibition law in the United States. It is gratifying to learn that \$100,000 out of its plethoric war chest has now been set aside for research into the fundamentals of a problem which engages the attention of intelligent people everywhere.

"We are going to find for the American people," says Mr. Curran, the president of the association, "something fundamental, upon which they can stand in their search for a solution of this present and pressing problem." This is an admirable determination. Coupled with the decision of the Anti-Saloon League to use its resources from now on more for the purpose of educating the people than for the ends of practical politics it gives promise that there will be more light and less heat in discussions of this paramount issue henceforth.

Yet there arise certain questions the importance of which Mr. Curran and his associates will certainly admit. What method is to be adopted to free the investigation undertaken by his organization of suspicion as to its impartiality? What guarantee will be given the public that it is not undertaken by investigators of strong personal convictions who will uncover exactly what they want to find? Why should the public regard its findings as of more importance than those of a similar inquiry undertaken by a committee of the National Association of Brewers—which still exists despite the illegality of the trade?

Innumerable people who repose confidence in the personnel and purposes of the Anti-Saloon League would not accept as authoritative and judicial the results of an inquiry into the evils of the liquor traffic and the virtues of prohibition conducted under its auspices. Why then should they, or anyone else, accept as demonstrated fact the conclusions as to the virtues of the liquor traffic and the evils of prohibition reached by agents of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment?

The answer is simple. They won't. The investigation is discredited in advance. The \$100,000 is wasted. One is informed that researches have been made thus far in Canada and Sweden and "have not disclosed facts favorable to prohibition." Of course they have not. If conducted under the auspices of Dr. Howard Russell's Anti-Saloon League they would not have disclosed facts favorable to government-control and sale. Organizations of that kind are simply incapable of marshaling facts for their own undoing.

Yet one would not have the association abandon its inquiry. With \$100,000 to spend, it can really render a public service. Only, it should go about it aright. When the Monitor undertook a much more limited inquiry—into the economic results of prohibition in the United States—it did not commit the task to members of its staff, or to confirmed prohibitionists. It sought out, rather, a professional research worker, and one who frankly declared himself not a prohibitionist. As a result, Professor Feldman's conclusions have stood the test of hostile criticism and remain unshaken.

Now, if the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has the courage of its convictions and desires to ascertain the truth—that truth what it may—it will constitute itself merely the paymaster for such an inquiry and commit the actual task to wholly unprejudiced hands. It might even be conceived that a joint fund could be raised by friends and foes of prohibition to finance such an investigation if its judicial character could be assured. In the Insti-

tute of Economics at Washington exists an organization established for precisely the purpose of such an investigation. If the managers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are sincere in their desire to ascertain the truth, they will commit the task to this or some similar research institution and themselves rigidly keep hands off.

The Cartel vs. Jungle Competition

ACCORDING to Paris dispatches, the international zinc cartel has effected an agreement among its members to restrict output during the first three months of 1929 by 7 per cent. It has been said that 96 per cent of the world's zinc production comes within the terms of this agreement. The movement is not without its significant points, inasmuch as zinc has been in a position not dissimilar from petroleum, coal and other basic commodities which have been overproduced. Under such circumstances it has frequently been the procedure of European industrialists jointly to curtail production until consumption warrants a larger output. The problem is not merely one of meeting ruinously low prices through competition, but of preventing an overstocking of the commodity.

Reports indicate that the United States is the largest producer of zinc, turning out on an average 613,000 tons a year. Ranking next is Belgium with 222,000 tons, Poland with 165,000, Germany with 92,000, France with 91,000, Canada with 73,000 and Australia with 54,000. Agreements to limit production in America are illegal under the Sherman law. The international cartel, however, need not necessarily include the United States, as the tariff is successfully keeping imported zinc out, and the price here is about 1 cent a pound higher than in Europe. Furthermore, statistics show that the exports of American zinc are practically zero.

Three powerful companies dominate the American market. They all own properties in foreign countries. Those subsidiary companies, operating within jurisdictions that legally permit cartels, have a right to enter into agreements to limit production. This fact has undoubtedly given rise to the unauthenticated reports from Paris that Americans were a party to the international cartel. The fact that they are not has little bearing upon the practical results. Of greater interest is the fact that important conflicting interests have actually agreed to conserve the natural supplies and to do what they can to prevent the waste of the metal through competitive greed.

Jungle competition, as the chairman of the United States Federal Trade Commission recently declared, is a thing of the past. It is time that more thought be put upon co-operation and conservation. Americans, therefore, may well have deep sympathy with the international zinc cartel organized by foreign interests without being compelled to participate directly in it.

The Diploma of Citizenship

STUDENTS of problems in Americanization would profit by taking heed of what Philadelphia is doing to impress upon its new citizens the seriousness and importance of the step they take when they acquire their final papers of naturalization. In the City of Brotherly Love in the future this procedure is to be invested with the atmosphere of a graduation ceremony. The newcomer will be received in a court room especially designated for the purpose in the Federal Building, presided over by some dignitary of the Government who will deliver a salutatory address bespeaking a welcome and fittingly expressing the ideals of citizenship.

The movement had its inception in the work of the Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce which for years has been working to enlist the full man power of citizenship to the good of the Commonwealth. Upon investigation it found that the processes of receiving new citizens fell far short of achieving these ends. Those who had previously taken out their final papers and were ready to be invested with the responsibilities of citizenship, were, in many cases, ready only in a legal sense. They had complied with the law. The procedure was very similar to that of obtaining a bill of lading, certifying a ship's papers, or obtaining a merchandising license.

While the new order of things will not alter the legal phases of the situation nor change the requirements one iota except in so far as they can be expedited, it will carry a certain tone of solemnity that may go far in arousing a right sense of pride in and patriotism toward the new country. The committee hopes that the newcomer may regard his final papers as a kind of diploma, an emblem of a privilege, and not a mere passport to an uncertain and little understood freedom.

Editorial Notes

In this day of paying tribute to "peace heroes" it might be noted in passing that for many years this custom has been in vogue in France. One instance among many that might be cited: A statue has long stood in tribute to Antoine Parmentier, who first introduced into France the homely potato, known there for many years as the *parmentière*. But this was no mere introduction, it was a court presentation to no less a personage than His Majesty Louis XVI. It proved a dish fit to set before a king, hence the statue.

If you like figures, try this one: How far will the new telescope to be built for the California Institute of Technology reach if its range is 400,000,000 light years and a light year is the distance light will travel in one year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, there being 86,400 seconds in a day?

A roof was once something to keep out the rain. Now with the growth of air travel it is becoming something to gaze upon with a sense of the beautiful, and architects are paying attention to this new development in their art. The proof of the roof is going to be in the viewing.

Shall We Cross Into Spain Today?

MOST of us have some special experience that never fails to give us a thrill. I confess that nothing is more enchanting to me than crossing the border line that divides one country from another. Therefore, after a few days basking in the sunshine of a little French town at the foot of the Pyrenees, when one of our party said, "Shall we cross into Spain today?" I agreed eagerly. It was the early afternoon of a glorious day. A blazing sun poured its rays through a golden atmosphere and seemed to invite us to remain by the waters of the wide bay rather than to start on a somewhat lengthy expedition. But before this thought should present itself as an alternative plan too enticingly to my companions, I hurried them off to the plaza, whence the trams which would take us to the borders of Spain started.

It was market day and the plaza was crowded with beautiful cream-colored oxen, mules, fat little pink pigs and other animals. The plane trees in the center of the square, pollarded and trained to form a roof of thick foliage, made a cool, dark shelter for the animals, but we had no such protection from the dazzling sun.

"Only a moment to wait," I said encouragingly, "this notice says the tram starts at 2:30."

"You forget you are not in your own country," another remarked, having more familiarity with the happy-go-lucky ways of the Latin races; he then engineered us across the road to a little restaurant where there was shelter to be found under an orange awning. Some small round marble tables, rimmed with metal, stood in the street. On each was a carafe of water and a glass. Just outside the shade of the awning a peasant had deposited her morning's purchase, a basket of melons and figs and a pair of fine ducks, their legs fastened together to prevent them from waddling away.

The poor birds seemed uncomfortable enough on the hot pavement so we made them as happy as we could, providing them with an impromptu parol by placing a basket chair between them and the rays of the sun and offering them a drink of water from a glass taken from one of the tables. We knew they were longing for moisture, but we could not make them understand our kind intention until one of our party had the happy thought of pouring a whole carafe over the hollow back of one duck from which little cooling streams trickled over its feathers onto the hot pavement.

The second duck eagerly drank the water from this natural cup. Every bottle was brought into requisition, emptied and swallowed, and when the smiling madame came out of the restaurant for our order we pointed to the empty carafes, placed a five-franc note on a table and ran for our tram which was just appearing across the way.

Our route at first lies along the eighteen-hole golf course with its winding river, sloping hills and shady little oaks. We notice the many benches, painted a vivid scarlet, dotted about invitingly under the trees; the group of smiling little girls who act as caddies, waiting for the afternoon players to arrive. They are dressed in a plain uniform of black linen, low necked and sleeveless; bare legged and hatless, they all wear the sparkling earrings so beloved of the French peasant children.

One of our party tells of his experience of the day before with his thirteen-year-old caddie. Finding she was continually lagging behind or darting off to collect a variety of green leaves which she thrust into his golf bag, he took her severely to task, explaining that the caddies in his own country gave their entire attention to their employer and had no interest of their own to distract them. Giving him her full attention, gazing earnestly up at him, her diamond earrings twinkling in the sunshine, she explained that it was "pour mes petits lapins" (for her rabbits) she was collecting. Then, to his dismay, she shed some little salt tears and throwing down his bag of clubs ran quickly into a plantation. Presently she returned all

smiles, with a little bunch of wild flowers gracefully held out as a peace offering.

As our tram rattles along we pass many Basque homesteads set in domains that include prosperous looking farms, gardens, woods and vineyards. We notice these houses, have an air of stability and dignity, homes three or four stories high, with wide doorways, many balconies and long slanting red-tiled roofs.

The beams, the doors and window frames are always painted some bright color, a gay emerald green, bright blue or deep red; flowering shrubs covered with pink blossoms often grow at a corner of the house, casting dancing blue shadows on the white distempored walls. These homes are called "Etcheonda," or stem-house, indicating the family tree from which the branches will spring. The rights of succession among the Basque people are of very ancient origin, and have been deeply respected during the twelve centuries they have been freeholders of the country we are passing through. Presently we arrive at the place de Hendaye where only the narrow entrance of the Bidasson river separates us from the ancient town of Fuenterrabia in Spain.

Crossing the river in a ferryboat, I am the first to step onto the rather slippery landing stage that is our gateway into Spain. Delightful moment! With vague recollections of Carmen I am half expecting to see a gay throng in brilliant shawls, fluttering their fans and gazing at us with stary black eyes veiled by white mantillas, modernized Frasquitas and Micaelas attended by Escamillos of today.

The setting is certainly the setting of Bizet's opera. The little town is built right under the shadow of the mountains, which, true to operating tradition, are intersected with great caves. But it is a very decorous and quiet set of people who stare at us as we do our sightseeing. Scarcely can we think of these dancing a seguidilla after their day's work is done.

A great stone gateway bearing the arms of the town leads us into the principal street—a street of the Middle Ages, narrow and dark, with massively carved projecting eaves and wrought iron balconies. The little town is dominated by the tenth-century castle built by a King of Navarre. It has a cathedral, a rampart, everything that makes for picturesque effect; but alas, all round this glamour is a fringe of broken plates, bent tins, empty boxes and other refuse washed up by the river.

Some twenty minutes only is needed to cover the principal places of interest in this town which, indeed, gains much in beauty in the distance from its picturesque setting of mountains, sea, and river. The old castle is in ruins, the streets are very silent. We wonder if their inhabitants ever come in contact with the outside world. The long chain of the Pyrenees on one side and the vast expanse of the sea on the other seems to mark this medieval town as a place cut off from the world of activity.

As we landed from the ferryboat we noticed a typical looking Spaniard, wide shouldered, with narrow waist bound round with a black scarf. He is still standing on the same spot on the quay when we return. If we came again in a month, if we came again in a year, he looks as if he would still be standing in the same attitude, the perfect type of his race and country.

"Does our little town seem to you very behind the times. Two, three hundred years?" he asks, to our surprise speaking in remarkably good English. Complimenting him on this, we inquire how he learned to speak our language so well.

"I learn in America. I have a very good eats shop, Broadway, New York."

"Don't you find it impractical to carry on a business at a distance of 3000 miles?" one naturally inquires.

"This is only my home town," too slow for me, so I become American, citizen. Only come Fuenterrabia like you, for pleasure." D. K.S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed. The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Are the Forests Being Protected?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the last decade and more the essential fact about the forest situation in the United States has been winked at or overlooked in most public discussions of the subject. This fact is that the Nation's forests are disappearing at a rate that involves most serious danger to the future prosperity of the country, and that little or nothing that counts is being done about it.

Out of 822,000 acres of virgin forest only about one-eighth remains. Half of that remaining eighth, roughly speaking, is held by the Government and is safe from devastation. The rest is being cut and burned with terrible speed. And there is nowhere in the world anything like a sufficient supply of the kinds of timber the Nation uses to take the place of what it has destroyed.

The foregoing statement is taken from the introduction to a pamphlet by Maj. George F. Ahern, entitled "Devastated America." Major Ahern established the Philippine Forest Service, organized the protection and utilization of 40,000,000 acres of public timberlands, and not only laid the basis for a perpetual succession of timber crops, but earned cash enough to pay all the expenses of administration, all the expenses of the Philippine Forest School (which he founded), and \$4,000,000 to boot for the public treasury.

This outstanding success in forest conservation in the Philippines was built on government control of lumbering. That is and has always been the foundation of such success throughout the world. And throughout the world the right of the government to exercise such control in the public interest is recognized. Forest devastation in the United States cannot be stopped without it.

Forest fires are steadily growing worse in America, and fire prevention is absolutely indispensable. But the ax and carelessly used is the mother of forest fires. The ax and not fire is the Nation's greatest danger. Until the ax is controlled there can be no solution of the fire problem, or of the problem of forest devastation.

Over the national forests, which cover one-fifth of the ultimate possible timber-growing area of the country, government control of the ax has been established. These forests are safe, they are well handled, and they will produce larger and larger crops of timber as time goes on. Over the other four-fifths of the forest land the ax holds unregulated sway.

Either the ax must be controlled on these privately owned lands or the forests that are left will follow the road of those that are gone already.

The lumber industry is spending millions of dollars on propaganda in the effort to forestall or delay the public control of lumbering, which is the only measure capable of putting an end to forest devastation in the United States. It is trying to make the American people believe that the industry is regulating itself and has given up the practice of forest devastation. That is not true, and Major Ahern has proved it beyond question in his most valuable paper. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Enter the "Single Tax"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been waiting a long time, hoping to see the merits of "single tax" discussed in your columns. But this has not been forthcoming, so I am taking the liberty to express my views on the subject.

When it comes to real estate, the taxing of only the land value seems to me to be the most just way; otherwise a person improving the neighborhood by putting up a creditable building is penalized for his enterprise. It is a well-known fact that the home-owner generally makes a most desirable citizen; he is thrifty and law-abiding—in self-defense he knows what is going on about him; and he takes an interest in all civic duties. Then why not encourage, rather than hinder, this type of citizen, as the present tax law does? By shifting more of the burden on unimproved land,

where it rightly belongs, an impetus would be given to the great middle class to be home-owners; while there would be a corresponding incentive to holders of large tracts to place them on the market. Then again, a proportionately higher tax on lots occupied by worn-out buildings, or shacks, would most likely compel the owners either to improve or to dispose of them as an economic necessity.

Under present conditions, except for those not caring about cost, why should one aspire to own a comfortable home? When he analyzes the plus tax, however, investment, he finds he is better off by continuing to pay rent, or else he tries to content himself with as cheap a building as possible.

"Single tax" would act as a subsidy for more and better homes. HARRY MORDECAI.

San Francisco, Calif.

A Strictly American Company

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interesting article headed "English Grand Opera Company Recruited From Various Fields," which appeared in your issue for Monday, December 3, the writer refers to this company as a strictly American company, but in the opening paragraph he describes one of the members as having been a prospector and a "Royal Mountie" of Canada before he knocked at a stage door in Winnipeg to ask for a chance." Both of these statements could not be true.

Although it is common for American movies and stories to have as their hero an American-born youth who comes to Canada and joins the Royal Mounted, the thing is not practical in actual life since it is no more possible for anyone but a British-born subject to join the "Mounties" than it is for a foreign-born subject to become President of the United States. Probably the writer of the paragraph was unaware of the fact and did not realize that the company could not be a strictly American one under these circumstances. VAL FISHER.

Toronto, Can.

Block-Booking the Air

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a vital difference between "block-booking" of "movies," and "block-booking" of radio programs. Whoever will is free to engage in motion-picture production. No federal or state legislation accords an exclusive privilege to produce motion pictures. None, however, may engage in radio-casting without an expressly conferred exclusive privilege of wavelength and power.

Since seemingly a chief function of the Federal Trade Commission is to prevent, or correct, unfair trade practices, even though such practices be not buttressed by nor have their origin in government-conferred privileges, it is anomalous that another branch of the National Government—the Federal Radio Commission—should, through the exclusive grant of use of air channels, confer monopolistic privileges on radio-casting combinations which exercise these conferred powers to compel acceptance of radio programs which include features regarded by some of the contractees as undesirable.

An exclusive franchise to operate a public utility—involving as it does the exercise of governmental powers—requires, in law and by implication, equality of opportunity to all who would become purchasers of the public service. Equality of opportunity to contractees for radio service—which can be obtained only from those holding franchises from the Federal Government—necessarily means freedom from any form of coercion by those who have been accorded such franchises.

No one can conceive that, were the Federal Government to operate the public service of radio-casting, it would adopt a "stand and deliver" policy toward those who applied for such service. Such attitude by the grantees of the exclusive radio-casting privilege over certain air channels should be equally unthinkable. BROOKLYN, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER.